The Columbian.

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JERSEYTOWN.

Friday Jan. 16, about 45 persons assembled at the residence of Robbins Johnson, it being a surprise party, for Mrs. Johnson on her 50th birthday. They spent the day, and all returned to their homes well pleased. Mrs. Johnson received many valuable presents for a token of remembrance.

Mr. Charles Derr and sister from White Hall, spent Sunday with Mr. C. Kreamer.

Quite a number of our young folks have been attending church at Eyers Grove the past week.

Mr. and Mrs. A. K. Smith took a flying trip to Bloomsburg on Monday last.

Mr. D. W. Girton, Mrs. M. A. and Miss Martha Girton from Buckhorn paid John J. Kreamer a visit on Tuesday.

On Monday Jan. 19, Jerseytown received its first mail on the W. & W. R. R. We now receive three mails daily, two by train and one by stage.

There were four bidders for carrying mail from station to post-office, viz: Dr. John C. Fruit, Geo. S. Lee, Samuel Shellenberger, and J. R. Converse. Mr. Converse was the lucky man, who carries it for $59.89 per year.

Mr. John J. Kreamer and Mr. Samuel Shellenberger took a trip to Washingtonville on Sunday last.

Miss Bell Derr is visiting Mr. Daniel Welliver this week.

Mr. Samuel Rimby had a wood hauling frolic on Wednesday and he received a nice lot of wood.

Mr. Thomas Kreamer from White Hall, spent Sunday night in town.

Prof. Wm. Johnson and Wm. Gingles, started on the early train for Harrisburg on Wednesday to attend the Inauguration of Gov. Pattison.

Mr. David Smith and Mr. Wm. Deihl and family from Exchange paid Samuel Shellenberger a visit on Monday.

Dr. T. J. Swisher who has been confined to his bed, we learn is not able to be out yet.

CENTRE TOWNSHIP SUNDAY SCHOOL CONVENTION.

A very pleasant meeting of the Centre Township Sunday School Association took place on Tuesday afternoon the 12th inst, at the Fowlersville Lutheran church.

Rev. A. Houtz delivered a very interesting address upon "The Elements of Success and Failure in the life of Samuel." The speaker gave the elements of success as being a praying mother, a religious training, integrity of character, and the presence of God's Spirit. His failure was his omission of the proper training of his sons caused perhaps by his deep engrossment in public business.

Rev. Mr. Davis gave an instructive talk upon "The Duties of Sunday School Workers and their Encouragements." The duties of teachers were especially taken up. They are

(a) To Remember:—

1. That they are working for Christ;
2. That they are working with Christ;
3. That they are to give an account of their work to Christ;
4. That the time is short;

(b) To Do:—1st

1. To teach the lesson;
2. To bring Christ out of the lesson;
3. To make on the scholars, the impression that they want them to be christians;
4. To do certain things out of school;

(c) To Avoid:—

1. Whatever belittles the office of teacher;

(d) To Expect:—

1. Results;
2. The crown of life.

The meeting was presided over by Mr. M. I. Low, the president.

Two beautiful and appropriate solos were given by Miss Adelia Davis of Orangeville.

The next meeting will be held during September at Lime Ridge Evangelical church.

A. W. SPEAR, Sec. protem.

The Millville Hotel Company has selected Chandlee Eves agent to rent the house for the present year. Persons wishing to rent should apply to him at an early date. This house has several regular boarders and a large transient trade.

Hon. E. M. Tewksbury will please accept our thanks for an invitation to the inauguration exercises in the House of Representatives on Tuesday. We regret that the circumstances were such that neither of the editors were able to be present.

I. W. McKelvy was reelected President of the First National Bank, and J. P. Tustin Cashier, last Monday.

JAMISON CITY.

Saturday was a busy day up here. The sheriff's sale of the property of the Fishingcreek Lumber Company, and the sale by the assignee of Stiltz & Co., of the personal property of the Manor Rest Inn, brought a large crowd of people together. The sheriff of Sullivan county, and the sheriff of Columbia county were both here. Attorneys Ingham and Dunham from Laporte, and Freeze, Waller, Buckalew, Elwell, Herring and Fritz from Bloomsburg, were also here, interested in one or other of the sales. The goods of Stiltz & Co. brought over a thousand dollars. Considering the weather, this was a good sale. Auctioneer Williams knows how to get good prices for goods, at a public sale.

A special train was run on the B. & S. from Bloomsburg on Saturday morning. The passengers were President Buckalew, Vice President Wigfall. General Manager Leader and a number of gentlemen interested in the Fishingcreek Lumber Company. The sheriff of Sullivan county sold about 2500 cords of bark for $1925, and about 10,000,000 feet of logs for $2100 The sale of both personal property and real estate in Columbia county was adjourned until the 29th inst.

Quite a number of people went down to Bloom on Monday to attend license court. There was no opposition to any of the applicants.

J. P. Hill assignee of Stiltz & Co. has closed the Manor Rest Inn temporarily, but arrangements will soon be made to open it again. The house is elegantly furnished, and can be made to pay big. The owners are all business men, and they propose to make the Inn a success.

Dorsey's new hotel will be ready for occupancy in a few weeks. It is not yet painted inside.

This place is going to boom before long. The failures are all over now, we hope, and as soon as things settle down, there will be lots of business here. New houses are going up all the time.

EAST BENTON.

Week ago last Saturday, Frank M. Pealer's dwelling in Fishingcreek came near to being destroyed by fire. One bed was consumed. Insured in "Fishingcreek Mutual," damage about $14.00

Emandus Bender of Fishingcreek, cut his foot seriously week ago last Tuesday. He will be confined to the house for weeks.

Our snows of late have turned to rain. The ice has been very glib and abundant.

David Bogart of Register slipped on the ice, fell and broke a leg.

David Yost Esq, of Fishingcreek, has been under the weather.

If people have a relish for newspapers we see no reason why they delay subscribing for THE COLUMBIAN. Perhaps they do all subscribe for aught we know.

Alvin Dresher will move on the Kase farm in Benton township next spring.

The floating population will generally flit next spring. We never heard of so many movings as are in contemplation the coming season. The adage "Three movings are as bad as a burnout" we don't believe. Get insured.

Blanche McHenry, daughter of Hon. James McHenry of Cambra is on the sick list.

The rapidly increasing number of millionaires is only the result of cause and effect.

The deplorable condition of the farmer is only the result of cause and effect.

The universal stringency of the money market and business depression is only the result of cause and effect.

It is none too soon for the farmers to study and learn the cause, and they have the power to remedy the effect.

In the matter of exchange when one party pays the difference, or "boot-money," it is a fair business transaction when both agree to the bargain. But when the Government compels by law, certain classes to pay tribute, or "boot-money" to other classes in exchange whether they agree to it or not, we regard it as shameful partiality, which should arouse the indignation of every agriculturalist in the land.

Last Monday week, James Peters of Townhill while butchering for George Huff, fell and immediately expired. He was married.

The Christian Endeavor meeting that was announced for last Sunday evening will be held next Sunday evening at the Presbyterian church.

A. H. Bloom is Assistant Cashier and F. M. Everett Teller of the Bloomsburg Banking Company, instead of Teller and Book-keeper as announced last week.

AGRICULTURAL MEETING.

COURT HOUSE, Bloomsburg Pa.
January 17, 1891.

Pursuant to notice duly advertised the anuual meeting of the Columbia County Agricultural, Horticultural and Mechanical Association met at 2 o'clock p. m., and was called to order by Peter A. Evans, President of Board of Directors.

Mr. C. L. Sands was nominated for chairman of meeting and elected without opposition by acclamation. Messrs. T. W. Heller and A. C. Freas were nominated and elected secretaries and Mr. Fred B. Hartman reading clerk. Minutes of last annual meeting read by clerk and approved without comment. Roll of membership showed 118 life members and 29 eligible to vote, and 58 answered to roll call by the clerk. Treasurer's financial statement for 1890 was presented, showing balance on hand. Treasurer reported financial condition. On motion salaries of officers be fixed same as last year. Chairman declares meeting to be ready to proceed with the election of officers and appointed Messrs. E. H. Sloan, T. W. Hagenbuch, tellers to count the vote. Peter A. Evans was nominated and there being no opposition the reading clerk cast the ballot for President, and the chairman declared him elected. Nominations for Vice President were as follows: Baltis Sterling, Jerre Kostenbauder, J. P. Freas, F. H. Hagenbuch, Ellis Eves, M. C. Vance, and on motion the nominations closed. The following were elected: Jerre Kostenbauder, J. P. Freas, F. H. Hagenbuch and Ellis Eves,

Messrs. M. C. Vance, J. O. Warner, R. W. Smith, F. W. Heller were placed in nomination for Executive Committee. Mr. F. W. Heller withdraws from the nomination and on motion C. L. Sands casts the vote of the society and the following were declared elected: M. C. Vance, R. W. Smith, Jas. O. Warner.

M P. Lutz was chosen secretary by secretary casting vote.

J. C. Brown was elected Treasurer by secretary casting the vote.

Thos. Webb was elected Librarian by secretary casting the vote.

G. E. Wilbur, J. M. White, A. B. Hartman, elected Auditors by secretary casting the vote.

Chandlee Eves was elected member of State Board by secretary casting the vote and all duly declared elected.

Moved and seconded that we have an address from member of State Board, Mr. Eves responds.

On motion adjourned.

Secy's. { A. C. FREAS, F. W. HELLER.

The new board met at the close of the meeting and elected P. A. Evans chairman of Executive Committee. Messrs. Brown, Webb and Smith were appointed committee on grounds, and Henry Ohl, keeper of grounds. October 14, 15, 16, 17 were fixed as the time for holding the fair this year. M. P. Lutz was selected to attend the meeting of the State Agricultural Society, January 27. On motion of J. C. Brown, the President and Secretary are authorized to make a deed to W. Fleckenstine, as soon as balance due on lot is paid.

BRIARCREEK.

GENTLEMEN:—Seeing such a wonderful improvement in your paper we think it our duty to give you a few items to insert in its columns.

Mrs. W. L. Freas, who has been sick for nearly a year is improving slowly.

Charles Masteller is in from Dakota visiting his relatives here. He says he does not like the Indians. He contemplates going back in the spring.

We see W. A. F. stepping around with a smile on his face. But no wonder, it is a boy.

Hon. M. W. Jackson has made great improvements on his farm in Briarcreek. He is feeding some very fine cattle this winter.

Wesley Shaffer is digging a well in his barn. He thinks "now travelers water your horses some place else, I am tired pumping water for you."

The young folks of Briarcreek are taking advantage of the sleighing.

Mr. Samuel Conner is now shipping his wheat. He says he will have about one thousand bushels this season. This is what feeding cattle does.

A chicken and waffle supper will be served in the basement of the Reformed church on January 30th and 31st. There will also be several booths with fancy articles and candies, &c., for sale.

An explosion of natural gas in a Hotel at Findlay, Ohio, last Sunday, killed five people.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Persuant to announcement the teachers and those interested in education met in the free church at Millville, January 17. The meeting was called to order at 10 a. m. by Supt. Johnston. Devotional exercises were conducted by Prof. Welsh reading a part of the 5th chapter of Matthew, after which the following organization was made, Preston Eves, chairman, and H. W. Eves, secretary.

The chairman announced the subject of Language which was responded to by Jennie Kitchen. Language helps us to express our thoughts, make every recitation a language lesson. Use pictures for stories, have smaller pupils give story orally and those more advanced write—combine letter writing and parts of speech with their work.

Address, "Some of Our Duties," H W. Eves.

Morality in the Public Schools, Eyer Allen. Education of the rising generation has three sources, home, church and school; each has a special work and each should do its work so that one will not have the work of the other to do. Public schools are filling their mission as designed and are unjustly assailed of immorality.

Recitation "The Little Bird," Minnie Budman.

Prof. Albert of the Normal School in an able and forcible manner discussed school management and moral culture. Teacher may know how to teach grammar, arithmetic, etc., yet lack government, does not know himself nor his pupils and has no sympathy. Discipline depends on temperament. Teachers should be firm yet kind, have regular habits, have no list of set rules, have school rooms neat and warm, adorn the walls with pictures. Spend more money for education and less for jails and penitenitaries, etc. Put more in the boy now and have less crime twenty-five years hence. Take care of the moral nature, learn kindness, morality, humaneness through deep heart felt sympathy.

Recitation, The Awful Story, Victoria Gotlieb.

Adjourned until 1:30 p. m.

Institute was called to order by the chairman. First on the program was a recitation by Grace Parker.

Essay, "The Teacher's Mission," Mrs. E. B Hogue, among the many excellent things which the essaiyst referred to were, his mission to his profession, its worth, morals, etc., to his pupils, his patrons, his country and his God. Parents, manifest an interest in your schools. Parents do not appreciate the earnest work of the teacher. Teachers work to bring the angel of the child to the surface. Teach habits of self-control.

Prof. Welsh, Principal of the Normal School discussed the work of the Public Schools. Object of education is to get enough facts to do the world's work. Strength of mind is obtained by the discipline of study. Teacher should prepare himself for each day's work. Teach and not hear recitations. Real wisdom is not obtained in school but in life, the school is the starting point. Do not be conceited. Teacher must be what he wants his pupils to be. We want intelligent citizens, men who can vote, obey and make laws and tell why they do so. We want manual training, train the hand with the brain, handy hand and handy mind go together.

Recitation, J. M. Patton.

Prof. Henry R. Russel Prin. Friends' School, Millville, then took up the subject of Elementary science. Some branch of elementary science, either Botany, Mineralogy, or Physics should be taught in all schools. The Prof. took for subject, How to show atmospheric pressure. The apparatus can all be made by the pupils with but little cost. Train the hand as well as the brain. Among the experiments shown were, how we breath, how air is removed from incandescent burners, barometer, remittent springs, syphon, etc.

Supt. Johnston then spoke of the value of these educational meetings. Teachers must make more thorough preparation then we will have better houses and environments, read more, think more, make preparation and contine it, be systematic, the times require more thinking, subscribe for books and papers and then read them, study means, method and mind, be progressive, imitation will make failure, imitate no one.

Boyd Trescott, address, "Little Things." Irregular attendance interferes with the teachers' work. Punctuality is necessary. Teachers neglect opportunities, lack of decision in government. Have children obey.

Owing to the non arrival of the battery which Prof. Welsh had sent to Sunbury to be charged, the lecture for the evening was postponed until further arrangements could be made.

H. W. EVES, SEC.

LICENSE COURT.

Court convened on Monday at 10 o'clock in the morning for the purpose of hearing applications for liquor licenses. Judges Ikeler and Millard were on the bench, and Judge Murphy arrived at 11 o'clock. There were 78 applications filed, all but seven of which were old ones, and of the seven new ones most of them were old landlords applying for new houses, or new landlords for old houses. No remonstrances were filed against the granting of any applications, and no opposition was made in court. A few witnesses were heard in each case, all of whom swore to the fitness of the applicant and the necessity for the house to accommodate the travelling public.

All the old licenses were granted. Of the new ones, Joseph Carpenter of Sugarloaf withdrew his, and the others were all granted. They are Mathew Forbes, Benjamin Lewis, E. P. Albertson of Sugarloaf, William Smith of Pine, and Geo. W. Sterner of Bloomsburg.

Resolutions of Respect from the W. H. and F. Missionary Society of the Lutheran Church.

WHEREAS: It has pleased our Father in Heaven to remove from our midst an honored friend and fellow-worker in this society, Mrs. John Wolf, who has been called from her work on earth to her reward in Heaven, and

WHEREAS we wish to bear testimony to her interest and faithfulness in all that pertained to the work of this society, even amidst months of sickness and suffering which prevented her from being present at many of the meetings. Therefore,

Resolved, That we bow in submission to the will of Him who doeth all things well, and extend to the sorrowing family our sympathies and the comforts of the gospel she loved and which she believed,

Resolved, That a minute to this effect be placed upon our records and a copy be sent to the bereaved family, and the same published in our city papers.

MRS. P. A. HEILMAN,
MRS. P. BILLMEYER,
MRS. F. P. JENKINS, } Com.

VAN CAMP.

Mr. A. N. Yost of Bloomsburg, was visiting his parents at this place on Monday last.

Mr. Cyrus Robbins of Runyan, is now teaching a class in vocal music at the St. James Reformed Church of this place.

Mr. B. C. Yost of this place, went to Plymouth on Tuesday last to work in the butcher shop with his uncle.

The spelling school held by Miss Bianie at Bendertown, on Thursday evening of last week, was well attended.

Our school is getting along very nicely under the management of O. J. Hess, who is a competent teacher.

Owing to the icy condition of the roads, our blacksmith Mr. G. D. Yost has been kept very busy shoeing horses.

Mr. C. G. Beishline, formerly of this place, but now in the employ of Jackson & Woodin Manufacturing Co. at Berwick, was home a few days nursing a mashed thumb.

Mr David Yost, who has been confined to the house for a few weeks is again up and about the house.

Mrs B. C. Hess of this place has been visiting friends and relatives at Jonestown for the past two weeks.

Mr. L. M. Creveling and wife of this place attended a turkey roast at S. W. Creveling's, the former's brother, in Luzerne county, on Tuesday the 20th, in honor of the Inauguration of Gov. R. E. Patttison. Sam is truly democratic.

Three of our citizens, Messrs. J. M. Wenner, J. M. and D. E. Lauderbach made a business trip to Bloomsburg on Saturday last.

The La grippe has again made its appearance in this neighborhood.

The township election is drawing near, let our citizens nominate and elect none but good and responsible persons for the different offices to be filled.

A good many of our young people were out enjoying a good sleigh ride last Sunday evening.

We admire the COLUMBIAN in its new dress.

Last Thursday the Attorney General refused to take any action in the quo warranto proceedings to try the validity of the Charter of the Electric Light Company. The work of the company is going on, the building is nearly completed, and the wires are strung.

A sleighing party from Danville took supper at the Exchange Hotel on Tuesday evening.

PERSONAL

E. C. Wells is on the sick list.

W. D. Beckley Esq, has been appointed a Notary Public.

Miss Bessie Kuhn returned from Boston on Saturday.

B. P. Vannatta who has been residing in Washington, is at home again.

John R. Townsend attended the inaugural ceremonies of Governor Pattison at Harrisburg on Tuesday.

Robert Buckingham Esq., and Supt. Johnston were among the visitors from this county at Harrisburg to attend Pattison's inauguration.

B. F. Hartman celebrated the 79th anniversary of his birth on the 10th inst. A surprise party was arranged for him, at which all his near relatives were invited.

WELLS—KUHN.

The handsome residence of Mr. I. S. Kuhn was the scene of a very interesting ceremony on Thursday morning, the 22nd inst, at 10 o'clock, the occasion being the marriage of his daughter, Miss Lottie L. to Mr. Joseph G. Wells, son of Mr. E. C. Wells. A large number of invited guests were present, and the knot was tied by Rev. P. A. Heilman, pastor of the Lutheran church. Promptly at the appointed hour the strains of Mendelssohn's Wedding March were heard, and the bridal party came down stairs in the following order: Mr. Wells and his best man, Dr. J. W. Reifsnyder; the bridesmaids, Miss May Kuhn and Miss Louise Jameson; the maid of honor, Miss Bessie Kuhn; the bride and her father. After taking their places at the east side of the parlor the solemn ritual of the Lutheran church was read in an impressive manner, and then followed congratulations. The ceremony was performed under a wedding bell of smilax and flowers.

The bride was dressed in cream Duchess satin, plainly made, with train trimmed elaborately with pearls, also pearl stomacher and point Medici pearl collar. She wore a veil with head dress of lilies of the valley, and carried a beautiful bouquet. The bridesmaids and maid of honor were attired in white and carried bouquets. The bridegroom wore the conventional suit for morning weddings, Prince Albert coat, dark pants, light tie and dark gloves.

The following persons residing out of town were present: Mr. and Mrs. MacDougal of Pittston, Mrs. Weaver, Hazleton, Miss Hilburn, Philadelphia, Miss Wells, Miss Hoffman, Danville, Mr. Paulhamus, Montgomery, Mr. Frank Bertsch, Mauch Chunk, Mr. and Mrs. Henderson, Montgomery, Mr. and Mrs. Shoemaker, Mr. Isaac Bruner, Mr. Will Bruner, Muncy, Mrs. Dr. Kirby, Mauch Chunk, Miss Moody, Sunbury, Miss McHenry, Stillwater.

The presents were numerous and costly, and included silverware, Royal Worcester ware, fine china, cut glass, pictures, furniture, table linen and many other articles.

An elegant wedding breakfast was served under the supervision of Mrs. M. M. Phillips, the caterer. Everything was prepared in the highest style of the culinary art, and the service under the direction of Henry Shepherd, by the colored waiters was excellent.

Mr. Wells is one of the most popular and enterprising among the young business men of Bloomsburg, and his bride is one of the most attractive of the many charming girls of our town. They have very many friends, and all unite in wishing this happy young couple a prosperous and pleasant voyage over the often troubled waters of the sea of life.

Mr. and Mrs. Wells left on the noon train south. On their return they will go to housekeeping in their new house on Fifth street.

E. P. Albertson will inaugurate his new hotel at Central, known as the Central Park Hotel, on the evening of Wednesday, January 28th, with a grand ball. Fine music will be present, and every effort will be put forth to make it a pleasant occasion. The new hotel is forty feet square, three stories high, and provided with modern conveniences. Mr. Albertson has been in the business for many years, and knows how to keep a hotel. Good order will be maintained. A general invitation is extended to all.

A Farmers' Institute under the auspices of the Pennsylvania Board of Agriculture will be held at Millville Pa., Tuesday evening, Wednesday, Wednesday evening and Thursday, Feb. 3, 4, and 5, '91. All sessions free and a hearty welcome extended to all.

A FANCY QUAINT.

I sometimes wish it were really so,
As the Buddha devout declares,
That the soul at will could easily go
From its fleshy sheath unawares,
Fleety as we wander in a dream,
Softly as from buds the roses bloom,
Or as lightly as a golden beam
Flits in and out a darkened room.
Then float above this earth world,
As the clouds in the blue o'erhead,
With the spirit's wings unfurled,
Wandering as the impulse led.

If this fancy quaint were really so,
As the Buddha devout declares,
Couldn't you tell where first I would go,
And steal upon whom unawares?
Swiftly as moonlight creeps on the tide,
Lightly as perfume floats thro' the air,
I'd waft myself, dear love, to your side,
Kissing away all traces of care,
Then float above this earth world?
Perhaps? I cannot know nor say;
When round you my spirit furled,
I might forfeit this life to stay.
—New York Herald.

MY PRIZE PICTURE.

I was young and susceptible, and I was also an amateur photographer.

My dark room was the envy of all my friends, and my work had received the club prizes for artistic merit more than once. However, as they were nothing more than printed slips of paper, these prizes were mere empty honors.

But now I had decided to enter a competition that was worthy of the name, and where the first prize—which I felt sure that I could win—was a check of dazzling dimensions to a youth whose modest income was drawn alarmingly low by the constant sacrifices demanded by the all devouring camera god, which I had set up in the place of Lares and Penates.

This summer I had had no holiday at all, for two days before I was to start for Lenox—where on the last of June I was to have been best man to my old chum Fred—I was laid on my back, fast in the clutches of pneumonia, and though more than two months had passed since then, I was only just out of the doctor's hands. I still felt shaky, and acquaintances were continually stopping me in the street to tell me how badly I looked.

It was now the middle of September, and just the time for a flying trip in search of the picturesque, so I laid in a good supply of rapid plates, packed my traps, and started off to find my prize picture.

It proved a pleasant jaunt, and I changed my plans to suit those of the friends I often fell in with on the way; for although my camera was company enough in pleasant weather, it was not disagreeable to have friends to talk to on cloudy days, or a pretty girl to dance and flirt with during the long evenings.

I took many a delightful tramp o'er hill and dale in search of the prize picture which I was sure that I should come across some day. I have always leaned toward a belief in fate, and "Kismet" is the motto engraved upon my seal.

Several dozen of my rapid Cramers had been used already, and I was well pleased with my collection of river views and mountains, cattle pictures and old farmhouses with quaint interiors—to be developed when I should return to town.

One bright morning, when I was far up in the valley of the Naugatuck, I wandered into fairyland by chance. I had left the high road and struck through the woods, not knowing whither the path would lead me, and at last I came out upon a level tract between the hilly woodland and the river, which was fringed with fine old trees.

A dazzling mass of bloom was spread before me, clumps of feathery white blossoms and plumes of vivid goldenrod were nodding in the breeze, and underfoot the ground was carpeted with every shade of aster, from richest purple to the most delicate tints of lilac and rose. In this secluded spot Dame Nature had strewn her treasures with a lavish hand.

No photagraph could catch all its elusive beauty, yet I wanted one for a souvenir, and I proceeded to set up my camera. It made a charming bit upon the ground glass, with the level, flowery foreground and the old gnarled oak in the middle distance, while beneath its widespread branches the rippling river showed its rare lights and shadows. It struck me as just the setting for a picture of some fair maiden; but alas! where could I find her in this solitude?

I buried my head under the dark cloth, intent upon the focus; but when I came out into the sunshine again what vision of loveliness did I see approaching? I saw a maiden whose perfect figure was clad in soft, white drapery, and her hands were full of wild flowers and crimson sumach leaves. She stooped, from time to time, to pick the tall, white asters that seemed to bend their flower laden sprays out toward her hand, and then continued her way, slowly and graciously, and all unconscious of the eager, waiting amateur.

In went the plate holder and out came the slide. A breathless moment of suspense, and then she stood just where I would have placed her. Her position was one of perfect grace. Pausing, she had turned slightly and bent to pluck a flower, looking up and past me with a bewildering smile.

I pressed the bulb, the shutter snapped, and with a feeling of triumph I knew that the prize picture was mine—beyond recall!

When I got back to the inn where I was stopping I found a telegram recalling me to town. The summons did not disconcert me in the least, for my short holiday had proved an eminent success. In health I felt like a different man, and I was exultant over my stolen picture.

Some days passed before I had leisure to develop the plate, but then I found I had indeed a prize, for it proved the best negative in every way among my entire collection.

Before I went down town the next morning I hastily printed a proof, which I looked at with increasing rapture several times during the day.

What a perfect pose that girl had unconsciously taken, and how very beautiful she was! I had only thought of her before as a "good subject," but now I could not get her lovely face and graceful figure out of my mind. Who was she, and did she live in that quiet town among the hills, or had she been a stranger like myself? How could I find out, and where could I see her again? for see her I felt I must.

It is a strange confession to make, but before twenty-four hours were over I was desperately in love with the unknown original of my prize. That we should meet again some day I had not the slightest doubt. Kismet!

But after all would it be right to send this picture—her picture—into the competition to be criticised, admired freely, passed from hand to hand, then reproduced and sent broadcast over the length and breadth of the whole country?

Why not, when this might be the very means of bringing us together? And then I thought how I should persuade her that my wish to find her out had overcome all scruples, and that with the seeming liberty which I had taken I had shown myself ready to surrender myself her prisoner and await her sentence—for life or death!

I could hardly wait for Saturday afternoon to come, and was in a fever until the few clouds of the morning had disappeared and left me the golden sunshine needed to print the prize picture.

I watched the first print with breathless attention, lest it should be too dark or a shade too light. And when it seemed exactly right I removed it carefully and put it in a dark place, and laid another piece of freshly fumed paper upon the negative. Then I put the printing frame out again on my window sill and began to fuss with another negative.

How it happened I never knew, but there was a crash—and when I turned to the window the printing frame was gone.

I picked it up on the sidewalk—forty feet below—with my precious negative shivered into a thousand pieces.

All my hopes now centered on the one print which fortunately I had secured And oh, the agony of anxiety that I went through in the toning, mounting and burnishing of that one priceless print!

But it was safely finished at last and perfect in every way—beautiful, artistic, beyond question the best piece of photographic work that I had ever done.

So, in spite of the irreparable loss of the negative, I felt almost happy, for with this I would surely accomplish my double purpose. It could not fail to win the prize—a small tribute to pay to my unknown darling's beauty. And it would also be the means of bringing us face to face. For the picture must certainly find its way into the hands of some of her family or friends, and she would hear of it, see it, be a little indignant perhaps. But her father or brother or guardian would be certain to resent the supposed liberty, and might even write to the successful amateur to take him to task for his presumption; that was my most ardent desire—the very clew I wanted. Once I knew where to find her, and then I could manage all the rest.

I was radiant with satisfaction, and was now only keeping the finished picture until I should have a chance to take a copy of it for myself; for I could not make up my mind to part with it altogether until I had found the original.

I was coming up town the next afternoon, my mind full of the beauty and winsome grace of my fair unknown, when I ran across my old chum Fred. It was the first time I had seen him since his marriage, and we each had much to say.

"I want you to meet my wife, Tom; I know you'll like each other. She was as disappointed as I was that your illness kept you from coming to our wedding. Are you all right again now? You look well. Can't you drop in upon us to-night? We are stopping at the Buckingham until our house is ready."

"I shall be most happy to," I answered. And accordingly I presented myself that evening at the door of their private parlor.

Fred welcomed me cordially, and his young wife dropped the roses she was arranging as I entered, turned and came forward smiling and with outstretched hand.

I staggered backward—I believe I should have fallen if Fred had not caught me by the arm—for the beautiful unknown in my prize picture with whom I had fallen so desperately in love was no other than Fred's wife!

"What is the matter? You are ill!" she cried, while she hastily brought me a glass of wine.

"It is nothing—nothing, I stammered. "I believe I'm not yet quite strong. I beg your pardon for being such a fool."

The wine restored me somewhat, and I stayed long enough to remove the feeling of embarrassment that naturally followed after this awkward scene.

When at last I got back to my room I looked at my picture eagerly. The same, beyond the shadow of a doubt. And then I began to realize the full extent of my double loss. Impossible to continue my adoration of the fair unknown—since now I knew her to be the wife of my friend, and impossible to send the stolen picture of another man's wife into a public competition.

I turned the picture to the wall, and sat for a long time lost in thought. Then I seized a pen and wrote:

DEAR FRED—Truth is stranger than fiction. With this I send you the photograph of a fair stranger who deliberately and unconsciously walked into my picture when I was off on a photographing trip two weeks ago. This will also explain my peculiar collapse this evening. It takes a smaller thing than such a queer coincidence to upset a fellow when he is still below par. I know you will prize the picture, for it is the only one in existence, and the negative unfortunately is broken. With respectful remembrances to your wife, your old friend TOM.

As I sealed my note the word "Kismet" gleamed mockingly up from the dark wax. I tied up the photograph and sent it off by a messenger before I had time to reconsider my decision.

"Good-by to my dreams—and to my prize picture," I said sadly, as the messenger pursued his way down the dark and silent street.

It was gone, and already I repented of my haste. Then, as a sudden thought struck me, I exclaimed:

"By Jove, if I can find it I'll tone the proof!"—Frank Leslie's Weekly.

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CONSUMPTION | COUGH or COLD
BRONCHITIS | Throat Affection
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Or any Disease where the Throat and Lungs are Inflamed, Lack of Strength or Nerve Power, you can be relieved and Cured by
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PALATABLE AS MILK.
Ask for Scott's Emulsion, and let no explanation or solicitation induce you to accept a substitute.
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NONE GENUINE WITHOUT THE 5/A LABEL
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DEAF NESS & HEAD NOISES CURED by Peck's INVISIBLE TUBULAR EAR CUSHIONS. Whispers heard. Comfortable. Successful when all Remedies fail. Sold by F. HISCOX, only, 853 Br'dway, New York. Write for book of proofs FREE.

TRUSTEE'S SALE
—OF VALUABLE—
Real Estate!

By virtue of an Order of the Orphans' Court of Columbia county, Pa., the undersigned, appointed Trustee, will sell on the premises, on

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1891,

at 9 o'clock a. m., the following described Real Estate of Philip Miller, late of Centre township, deceased, to-wit: A wharf lot in the village of Espy, Scott township, county aforesaid, adjoining the North Branch Canal on the south, an alley on the north and Market street of said village on the west, containing about

¾ OF A SQUARE PERCH,

being lot number 16.

ALSO, The following described lots will be sold on the respective premises immediately after the above sale:

LOT No. 5—Situate in Centre township, bounded on the west by purparts No. 3 and 4 and lot of Benjamin Miller, on the south by purpart No. 1 east by purpart No. 6, and north by purpart No. 2, containing

2 ACRES AND 59 PERCHES.

LOT No. 6—Situate in Centre township, aforesaid, bounded on the west, south, east and north by purparts Nos. 5, 1, 7 and 2, respectively, containing

2 ACRES AND 59 PERCHES.

LOT No. 7—Situate in Centre township, aforesaid, bounded on the west, south, east and north by purparts Nos. 6, 1, 8, and 2 respectively, containing

2 ACRES AND 59 PERCHES.

LOT No. 9—Situate in Centre township, aforesaid, bounded on the north, west and south by purparts Nos. 2, 8 and 1 respectively, and east by purparts Nos. 11 and 12 and lot of Andrew Gingles and John W. Shuman, containing

2 ACRES AND 59 PERCHES.

LOT No. 10—Situate in Centre township, aforesaid, bounded on the north, east and south by purparts Nos. 1 and 2, west by purparts Nos. 11 and 12 and lot of Andrew Gingles and John W. Shuman, containing

2 ACRES AND 59 PERCHES.

LOT No. 11—Situate in Centre township, aforesaid, bounded on the west, north and east by purparts Nos. 9, 2 and 10 respectively, and south by lot of Andrew Gingles and John W. Shuman, containing

FIFTY PERCHES.

LOT No. 12—Situate in Centre township, aforesaid, bounded on the north by the L. & B. R. R., east, south and west by purparts Nos. 10, 1 and 9 respectively, containing

FIFTY PERCHES.

LOT No. 15—Situate in Main township, county aforesaid, bounded on the north by the Susquehanna river, on the east and south by lands now or late of the heirs of George Longenberger, deceased, and on the west by lands of —— Black, containing

112 ACRES AND 52 PERCHES.

With all appurtenances of said lots.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale; and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter, with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchasers to pay for drawing deeds.

HERRING, Attorney. JOHN B. CASEY, Sheriff. Trustee.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE
OF VALUABLE
REAL ESTATE.

The undersigned assignee will by virtue of an order to him directed by the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia county expose to public sale the following described real estate, on the respective premises,

SATURDAY, JANUARY 24th, 1891.

The first described at 10 a. m. and the second described at 11 a. m.

Piece of land situate in Briarcreek township, Columbia county, Pa., beginning at a stone on the south side of L. & B. R. R. by same north 84° west 8 4-10 perches; north 87¾° west 12 perches to stone; south 7¾° east 64 6-10 perches to lime stone; south 58¼° east 7 4-10 perches to lime stone; north 35¼° east 34 4-10 perches to middle of North Branch canal, thence by same north 77° west 9 8-10 perches; north 8¼° east 18 6-10 perches to stone; north 84½° west 4 9-10 perches to stone; north 7¾° west 16 9-10 perches to place of beginning; containing

8 ACRES AND 47 PERCHES,

more or less, on which are erected a large brick dwelling, stable, store building, and canal wharves.

A DESIRABLE STORE PROPERTY.

Also one other piece of land in same township, bounded and described as follows: Beginning in public road leading from Rittenhouse Mill to Solomon Housecknecht, thence north 6¼° west 2 perches to stone; north 82° east 19 8-10 perches to stone; north 5¾° west 13 2-10 perches to black oak stump; north 74¾° east 19 8-10 perches north 58¼° east 10 perches; north 39¾° east 4 8-10 perches to corner; south ¼° west 16 perches to stone; south 86¾° east 42 perches to stone; south 74¾° east 32 perches to stone; south 87¾° east 58 perches to white oak stump; south 11¼° east 19 perches to stone; south 6¼° east 28 4-10 perches to stone corner; south 82° west 180 5-10 perches to place of beginning, containing

SEVENTY-SIX ACRES,

more or less.

TERMS OF SALE—10 per cent. of one-fourth of the purchase money to be paid on striking down of the property, one-fourth less ten per cent on confirmation of the sale, when deed will be delivered, balance in one year from confirmation and to be secured by a bond and a mortgage on the premises.

JACKSON, Attorney. S. C. JAYNE. Assignee of Emmor Delterick.

RULE ON HEIRS.

Estate of Thomas Cole, deceased.

To Joseph R. Cole, Benton, Mary Ellen Hess, and Rhoda Hess, Guava, Joshua S. Cole, Stanley, Buffalo Co., Nebraska, Catherine Shultz, Coles Creek, Rachael Meeker, Guava, Lanah Wagner, Ash Valley, Pawnee Co., Kansas, David W. Cole, Kearney, Buffalo Co., Nebraska, Vestie Cole and Nehemiah Kitchen, guardian of Verdie Cole, Rohrsburg, lineal descendants of said Thos. Cole deceased, and to all other persons interested, Greeting: You and each of you are hereby cited to be and appear before the Judges of our Orphans' Court at an Orphan's Court to be held at Bloomsburg on the first Monday of February next, then and there to accept or refuse to take the real estate of said Thomas Cole, deceased, at the appraised valuation put upon it by inquest, duly awarded by the said Court, and returned by the Sheriff, or show cause why it shall not be sold.

J. B. CASEY, Sheriff.

1-16-4w. Sheriff's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa

CHARTER NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on Friday, January 30, 1891, by Isaac S. Kuhn, Holmes Midgley, Fannie Midgley, James Haley and Eliza Haley, under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "an Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of certain corporations," approved April 29th, 1874, and the supplements thereto, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called "The Bloomsburg Worsted Mills," the character and object whereof is manufacturing and selling worsted yarn, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of said Act of Assembly and its supplements.

C. W. MILLER, Solicitor.

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10 Per Cent. Reduction.

WE ARE SELLING OUR STOCK OF
Winter and Spring Clothing,
ALSO
Gents Furnishing Goods, at a reduction of 10 per cent.

Call at once and secure bargains. Our stock is new and all of the Latest Patterns. You can Save from $2.00 to $5.00 on every suit you buy.

This is POSITIVELY the best chance of BUYING CLOTHING ever offered in Bloomsburg.

We have also a fine lot of cloths from which we can make Suits to Order.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION
in our make of clothing both as to quality and style.
Come while this reduction lasts.

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CORNER MAIN AND IRON STREETS.
Bloomsburg, Pa.

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With many years experience in buying and selling musical instruments and sewing machines I can guarantee to my customers the best in the market. Pianos and Organs purchased of me, can be relied upon. If anything gets out of order, it can easily be corrected, and a great deal of annoyance saved. Instructions given to all purchasers of Sewing Machines, how to operate them successfully.

The STECK PIANO is the best made. Its tone is surpassed by none. You make no mistake if you buy a Steck.
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We sell Pianos from $250 to $600, and Organs from $75 to $175.

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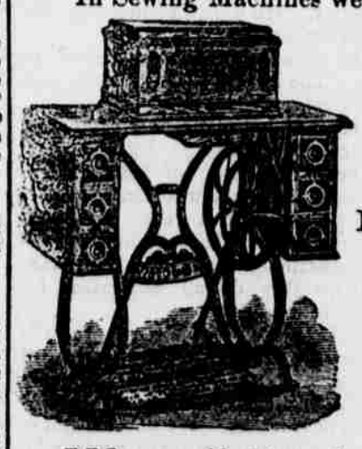

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THE POSITIVE CURE.
ELY BROTHERS, 56 Warren St., New York. Price 50 cts.
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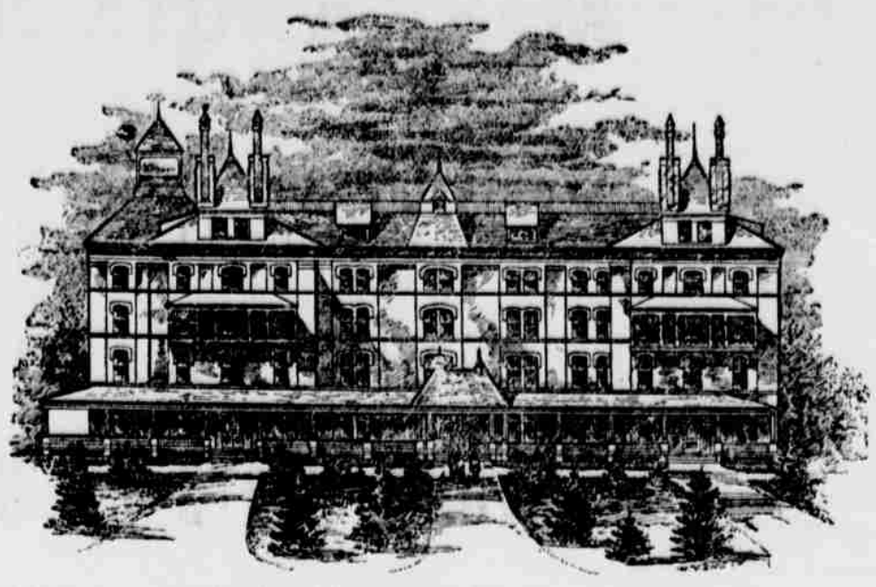
THE ORIGINAL AND GENUINE. The only Safe, Sure, and reliable Pill for sale. Ladies, ask Druggist for Chichester's English Diamond Brand in Red and Gold metallic boxes sealed with blue ribbon. Take no other kind. Refuse Substitutions and Imitations. All pills in pasteboard boxes, plain wrappers, are dangerous counterfeits. At Druggists, or send 4c. in stamps for particulars, testimonials, and "Relief for Ladies," in letter, by return Mail. 10,000 Testimonials. Name Paper. Sold by all Local Druggists. CHICHESTER CHEMICAL CO., Madison Square PHILADELPHIA, PA.



BLOOMSBURG NORMAL SCHOOL.

CONTINUED.

On the 23d of June, the Board met to consider the subject of the Normal School Building. It was "Resolved, that the following specific articles be put in the corner-stone of the new building, to-wit: A copy of the Bible, a certified copy of the charter, names of the Board of Trustees as follows: L. B. Rupert, President; John G. Freeze, Secretary; Elias Mendenhall, Treasurer; Robert F. Clark, Conard Bittenbender, John Wolf, Joseph P. Conner, William Elwell, and William Neal; Catalogue of Faculty and Students, State School Board as follows: Maj. Gen. Geary, Governor of the Commonwealth; Hon. J. P.' Wickersham, Superintendent of Common Schools; C. R. Coburn, Deputy Superintendent; last message of Gov. Geary; copy of school laws; history of the Institute and school buildings; one copy of THE COLUMBIAN, *The Republican* and *The Democrat*; proprietor of the grounds, and first treasurer, Wm. Snyder deceased; building committee, Leonard B. Rupert, William Elwell and William Neal; architect and builder, Henry Carver; advisory architect, Samuel Sloan; one specimen of each of the following currency: 1 three cent postal currency, 1 five cent postal currency, 1 ten cent postal currency, 1 three cent silver piece, late issue, 1 five cent silver piece, old issue; and programme of the anniversary exercises.

The laying of the corner stone of the Bloomsburg State Normal School was performed upon the 25th day of June, 1868.

At 1:30 p. m., the Hon. C. L. Ward, delivered an oration in the hall of the Institute. At its close a procession was formed, headed by the Board of Trustees, and proceeded to the corner where the stone was to be placed. Arrived there and opening to the right and left, Gov. Geary, Mr. Wickersham, and other distinguished gentleman, came forward. Rev. Mr. Waller offered prayer. Gov. Geary then laid the corner stone, after having deposited within it, the articles mentioned. After the stone had been placed, with appropriate ceremonies, the Governor made an address. Judge Elwell then, on behalf of the Board of Trustees made an address, Judge Rupert, read a history of the Institute as deposited in the corner stone. Governor Geary then handed the plans of the new building to Prof. Carver, with a short address; Prof. Carver accepted them, promising to urge the completion of the building as rapidly as possible. In the evening Mr. Wickersham met and addressed a large audience, in the hall of the Institute, on the subject of education generally, and of Normal Schools, particularly.

Thus this new and important enterprise was fairly under way, and a reasonable prospect of sufficient interest in it to insure its completion. There was still a small element of croakers, clogs on all progress, who sneered at the whole matter and predicted it would never succeed, As it is intended that their names shall be forgotten, they do not appear in this sketch.

What do they think now, however, when they see following that enterprise, the erection of the best hotel within the forks of the Susquehanna—the building upon Second St. of more than a dozen first-class three story brick buildings—of extensive improvements and repairs in all parts of the town—the erection of an Opera House—the introduction of gas and water—the removal of unsightly obstructions from the streets—the opening, grading and extension of thoroughfares—the large influx of permanent and desirable citizens.

It is but fair to say that little, if any, of all this would have happened had not those buildings first been erected. They are an advertisement of the town of which it has not yet shown itself to be, collectively, entirely appreciative. It was the first determined effort at improvement and progress, and it was an effort whose far-reaching good never can be measured. And it brings money, reputation, and population to the town, as well as providing healthful educational influences to thousands of our coming men and women.

On the 19th of February, 1869, the Legislative committee, composed of Messrs. Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Hon. James C. Brown, Hon. George D. Jackson, and Hon. Henry M. Hoyt, met at Bloomsburg for the purpose of inspecting the buildings, grounds, &c., preparatory to recommending it to recognition as a Normal School. The report was unanimously favorable, and the announcement was heard with lively satisfaction. Speeches were made by Judge Rupert, Hon. Thomas Chalfant, Gen. Ent, and others.

On the 22nd February, 1869, the proclamation of the Department, recognizing it as a State Normal School, was published, and our legal existence dates from that famous day, the birthday of Washington.

The following is the full report of the State Superintendent of common schools on the official recognition of State Normal School of the sixth district:

"A communication, was received at this department, dated February 8th, 1869, and signed by L. B. Rupert, President, and John G. Freeze, Secretary, of the Board of Trustees, of the Bloomsburg Literary Institute, stating that said board had obtained grounds, erected buildings, and opened a school, which they desired to have inspected by a committee appointed according to the provisions of the act of Assembly approved May 20th, 1857, with the design of having the institution recognized as the State Normal School of the Sixth District.

Accordingly, with the consent of the Governor, the following named gentlemen were appointed the committee: Hon. Wilmer Worthington, Hon. Jas. C. Brown, Hon. Geo. D. Jackson and Henry M. Hoyt; the several County Superintendents in the counties composing the district were notified, and Friday, the 19th day of February, was agreed upon as the day for the examination.

All the members of the committee were present on the day appointed, and they, in connection with the State Superintendent of Common Schools, and the County Superintendents of the counties of Columbia, Montour and Union, proceeded, at 9 o'clock A. M., to discharge the duties of their appointment. They first attended the opening exercises of the school in the Chapel of the institution, and then spent some time in visiting the several class-rooms and listening to recitations in the various branches. After this, they were conducted by members of the Board of Trustees and delegations of citizens over the grounds and through the buildings. All the official papers appertaining to the institution were duly examined, its deeds, charter, by-laws, rules and regulations. Full explanations were elicited in reference to the organization of the school. the constitution of its faculty, its plan of study, &c., &c.

The committee retiring for consultation, then organized by electing Wilmer Worthington, President, and J. P. Wickersham, Secretary, and, after due deliberation, adopted the following preamble and resolutions, and thereto appended their proper signatures:

Bloomsburg, Columbia County,
Feb. 19, 1869.

WHEREAS, The "Bloomsburg Literary Institute," having made formal application to the Department of Common Schools for the appointment of a committee to examine its claims to be recognized as the State Normal School of the Sixth District, according to the provisions of "An Act to provide for the due training of teachers for the Common Schools of the State," approved the 20th day of May, 1857; and

WHEREAS, The undersigned, being duly appointed and authorized under said act, and having personally, and at the same time, on Friday, the 19th day of February, 1869, visited and inspected said Institute, and made a careful examination thereof of its by-laws, rules and regulations, and its general arrangements and facilities for instructing, and having found them to be substantially such as the law requires;

Resolved, That the "Bloomsburg Literary Institute" is, in our opinion, entitled to recognition as a State Normal School, with all the privileges and immunities enjoyed by other institutions of like character in this Commonwealth.

This report was signed by the committee.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The People Must Pay.

It is easy enough to say dogmatically that increased tariff duties do not mean increased prices to the consumer that "the foreigner pays the tax" and that local competition in the home market keeps the actual cost within reasonable limit.

But there is no argument so potent or convincing as the cold facts. Those facts the *World* presents in other columns, and if there were any real room for doubt on the subject before, there is none now. Some of the truths readily deduced from the admirably arranged comparative tables may be summarized briefly.

The duty on anvils was increased one half cent a pound. The price has advanced about half as much.

By the strongest instance the Senate conferrees compelled McKinley to leave the window glass duty as before. But the Administration bill has enabled the trust to raise prices four times and yet another advance is anticipated.

The duty on raisins was increased one cent a pound. The price has advanced twelve cents on a twenty-pound box.

The duty on prunes was increased one cent a pound. The price of the domestic article has advanced four cents and of those imported nearly as much.

There was no duty on evaporated apples under the old tariff. They are now taxed two cents a pound. The price has advanced six and one-half cents a pound.

Canned peas were taxed 30 per cent under the old tariff. They now pay 40 per cent. The price has advanced four cents a can.

A like increase was made in the duty on Lima beans. The price has advanced from five to eight cents a can.

The duty on smoked beef was increased one cent a pound. The price has advanced exactly that amount.

The tax on shotguns was increased by the imposition of a specific duty of from $4 to $6 each. The price has advanced $5 on all standard grades.

An additional specific duty of 10 cents a yard was placed on ginghams. The price has advanced 50 per cent.

Under the old tariff the ad valorem duty on plush garments was 40 per cent. Now it is sixty. The retail price has advanced from $1 to $2 on each garment. Only one firm in this country makes these goods. It has promptly raised prices to jobbers from 10 to 25 per cent. Linen goods and velvets have gone up a like amount. The Amoskeag company also has raised the price of prints one fourth of a cent a yard. That this company needed further "protection for its infant industry" is clearly shown by the fact that its net profits last year were only $471,324. Next year they will be more.

These are only a few of the many instances of cause and effect shown by the tables of comparative duties and prices. It must also be remembered that these changes have taken place in less than one month since the trust tariff became law. How great will be the advances when a year shall have expired is a matter only of apprehensive conjecture.—*World*.

Husband and Wife.

Have more than once been saved by timely use of Kemp's Balsam for the throat and lungs, after all other remedies have been tried in vain. The Balsam stops decay of the lungs and cures influenza and acute and chronic coughs. There is no other medicine in the world that acts so promptly, certainly none that does its work so thoroughly as Kemp's Balsam. All druggists sell it. Large bottles 50c and $1.

How the Coal Miners Look at It.

The coal trade articles in the Philadelphia and New York newspapers give glowing accounts of the healthy condition of the business. Up here where the black diamond is shipped to market, the miners are little better off than in the winter of '88, when on strike. Half time and less has been the rule for the past two months. When the miner reads in the papers about the "trade" being in good condition and demand brisk, and then looks at his monthly time check containing twelve to thirteen days, he is bewildered.—*Lansford Record*.

A Model's Fortune.

In the winter of 1870-'71 a great costume festival was held in Munich. Among the many beautiful women present was a Greek girl, dressed in classic costume of extreme simplicity, her only jewels being a single string of pearls about the neck. A Boston artist, then a student at the Royal Art Academy, who was present, says the Boston *Transcript*, was impressed with the classic charm of this virgin beauty, made sketches and notes, and at once set to work to paint the picture, but in vain; the time had not come in which to realize the conception, and the canvas was laid aside.

Two years ago, as the artist was returning from a summer trip to Europe, he was introduced to a Hungarian nobleman, who had been appointed consul, and with his family was sailing for New York. When introduced to the consul's family, a glance at the daughter, a beautiful girl of 16, brought to mind the Greek girl seen at the costume festival in Munich years ago; another look at the mother, and indeed it was the same woman.

An intimate acquaintance brought to light the fact that the Hungarian, then a student at the University of Munich, lost his heart that memorable night at the festival and soon after married the girl. A few months after the arrival in New York the daughter gave sitting to complete the picture, "Leukopis," which had been inspired by the mother years previous. The artist was J. M. Stone, of this city, and the picture was greatly admired at the last Art Club exhibition.

Humor in Wills.

One might suppose, says the Chicago *Herald*, that will making was anything but a merry occupation, yet the drollery of the wills that some eccentric old fellows have left behind them could hardly be surpassed. Dean Swift could not have concocted a more bitter joke than that of the testator, who after reciting the obligations he was under to a particular friend bequeathed to him at the bottom of the first page of his will, 10,000—dollars, of course, thought the delighted legatee, but on turning the leaf the bequest was discovered to be 10,000 thanks. What a wet blanket for "great expectations."

Just as odd was the codicil of the deathstricken humorist who left to certain of his dear relatives "as many acres of land as shall be found equal to the area inclosed by the tract of the center of the oscillation of the earth in a revolution around the sun, supposing the mean distance of the sun to be 21,600 semidiameters of the earth from it." This was a century ago, and as the problem could not be satisfactorily worked out the legatees were kept at a mean distance from the property all their lives.

A very neat reproach was conveyed in the will of an uncle who bequeathed 11 silver spoons to his nephew with the remark: "If I have not left him the dozen he knows the reason," the young scapegrace having stolen the twelfth spoon sometime before.

Dutch Windmills.

You scarcely can stand anywhere in Holland without seeing from one to 20 windmills. Many of them are built in the form of a two story tower, the second story being smaller than the first, with a balcony at its base from which it tapers upward until the cap like top is reached. High up, near the roof, the great axis juts from the wall; and to this are fastened two prodigious arms, formed somewhat like ladders, bearing great sheets of canvas, whose business is to catch the mischief maker and set him at work. These mills stand like huge giants guarding the country. Their bodies are generally of dark red; and their heads, or roofs, are made to turn this way and that, according to the direction of the wind. Their round eye-window is always staring. Altogether, they seem to be keeping a vigilant watch in every direction. Sometimes they stand clustered together; sometimes alone, like silent sentinels; sometimes in long rows like ranks of soldiers. You see them rising from the midst of factory buildings, by the cottages, on the polders (the polders are lakes pumped dry and turned into farms); on the wharves; by the rivers; along the canals; on the dykes; in the cities—everywhere! Holland wouldn't be Holland without its windmills, any more than it could be Holland without its Dykes and its Dutchmen.—[Mary Mapes Dodge, in St. Nicholas.

Caterpillar Salad.

A veteran who had been through half a dozen campaigns, and was very particular about what he ate, was invited out to a grand dinner party. He sat almost directly opposite the hostess, and was painfully conscious that every move he made could be observed by her. Suddenly, at the height of the festivities, the veteran came across a caterpillar in his salad. A furtive glance at the hostess disclosed the fact that she, too, had discovered the embarrassing circumstance. It was a critical moment, but the old soldier was equal to the occasion. Without changing a muscle, he gathered up the caterpillar with a forkful of salad and swallowed both. The look of gratitude which he received from his hostess a few minutes later warmed his heart. In due time the story leaked out, and when somebody asked the old campaigner how he liked caterpillar salad the reply came like a red hot shot: "Do you take me for a man who would spoil a dinner party for a little thing like a caterpillar?"—[Chicago Herald.

The best talent with poor material may give a fair dinner, but if the material is poor the dinner will evidence it. For 40 years I have always marketed myself and secured the respect of my butcher, letting him know that I knew as much if not more than he did.—[Ward McAllister.

Since sunflowers have been extensively cultivated near some swamps not far from Washington malarial fever in that vicinity has greatly decreased. Similar results have been observed in Holland, at the mouth of the Sheldt, and in other places.

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PENSIONS! VETERANS!!

THE DISABILITY PENSION BILL.

Act of June 27, 1890, grants pensions to all ex-soldiers and sailors who served 90 days or more in the Army or Navy during the rebellion, and were honorably discharged, and who are now suffering from any permanent, mental or physical disability contracted since the war or during the war whether from disease, injuries or effects of old age, at the rate of from $6 to $12 per month, according to the degree of his disability for the performonce of labor requiring the exertion of physical strength; provided the disability is not due to vicious habits. This pension is not restricted to the veterans who have to make their living by hard labor, but is equally due to professional men and clerks, providing they have an existing disability which would prevent the continuous exercise of the physical strength of an able-bodied man.

Those who have applied under the general laws and who are unable to prove up the pending claim can apply for and secure this pension and then continue the prosecution of the former claim and secure their arrears.

If you are now drawing a small pension, say $2 or $4 per month, you can take this pension instead, and if you have an application on file for increase or additional pension for new disabilities you can continue the prosecution of such claims while drawing the new pension, or you can file an original claim for a disability contracted in the service while drawing pension under this new act.

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THE COLUMBIAN,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1891.

THE INAUGURATION.

GOV. PATTISON SWORN IN.

A Democratic Gala Day.

Robert E. Pattison has reason to be proud of the great throng of people who congregated at the State Capital to witness and participate in his second inauguration as Governor of Pennsylvania and of the enthusiasm with which he was received during the ceremonies. Tuesday opened with indications of rain, but soon after the Governor had reached the platform in front of the Capitol from which he delivered his address the sun burst through the clouds and continued to shed its bright rays until the close of the day.

The weather was in striking contrast to the biting atmosphere that prevailed at the inauguration of Governor Beaver, and the ten thousand people gathered on the sides of and in front of the speaking stand felt no inconveinence except that which is associated with a dense and surging crowd.

The town was in holiday attire. The decorations were significant and handsome, noticeable among which were those on the Capital and grand stands where the coat-of-arms of the State and the national coat-of-arms were displayed amidst a profusion of bunting set off by a splendid array of State flags and the stars and stripes. The Pennsylvania Railroad station was also tastefully decorated. The principal hotels and numerous private residences were beautifully decorated, and the Court House, on Market street, was attractively dressed.

The ceremonies of the day began at 11.30 A. M., at which hour the Governor, the Governor-elect, the Lieutenant Governor and the Lieutenant Governor-elect, the joint committee of the Senate and House of Representatives, heads of departments and invited guests met at the Executive Mansion and proceeded under escort to the west portico of the Capital, where the ceremonies took place. Among the guests in company with the Governor were Chief Justice Paxson and Justices James P. Sterrett, Henry Green, J. Brewster McCollom, James T. Mitchel and Silas M. Clark, all of the Supreme Court; also the Common Pleas Judges, Major General Snowden and staff and the three brigadier generals and their staffs, all in carriages. These carriages were preceded by the chief marshal and his aids, with the Ringgold Band. of Reading, escorted by the Eighth Regiment, National Guard of Pennsylvania, Colonel F. J. Magee commanding; also the Governor's Troop, as a guard of honor, under command of Lieutenant F. M. Ott.

On the arrival at the portico at the Capitol the Ringgold Band discoursed music appropriate to the occasion, after which an eloquent prayer by Rev. Dr. S. C. Swallow was addressed to the throne of Grace. The Clerk of the Senate then read the certificate of election and Chief Justice Paxson administered the oath of office, Justice Clark was announced to perform that duty, but as the full court was present the Justice deferred in honor to his chief. The Governor's salute was then fired by the Arsenal battery. The band played and the new Governor delivered his inaugural address.

His delivery was clear, forcible and farreaching and the crowd underwent very little diminution during the progress of the speech.

The reception of Governor Pattison as he made his first appearance on the inauguration platform was most enthusiastic. As his tall and commanding form became visible to the thousands who were waiting for his arrival, a lively Democrat in the crowd exclaimed loudly: "Turn on the light!" and a great cheer went up from the audience.

The inauguration parade started promptly at 2.30 P. M. It included the Eighth Regiment, the Governor's Troop and the fire department of Harrisburg. Between four and five thousand were in line.

Judge A. G. Broadhead of Mauchchunk is dead. He held many public positions, having been associate judge of Carbon county, state senator, and speaker of the Senate. He was a leading democrat and was well known throughout the State.

Governor Pattison's Inaugural address appears in full on the last page of this paper.

THE CHANGE THAT FIFTY YEARS HAVE WROUGHT.

"Time and Tide wait for no man." Once in the current of the onward movement, few indeed that ever cast a backward glance, or even notice who may be dropping into the land of forgetfulness, or thrust against the natural vices and left strewn by the wayside, moral and physical wrecks. People who have attained to the age of 75 or more years cannot help but note the progress the country made in their immediate vicinity, as it advanced, step by step, in improvement, enterprise and all other artifices for the development of every neighborhood, circumstantially, morally and intellectually. Inventive genius, science and art have led in the progression. Neighborhoods and larger communities are mutually dependent upon each other, no less than individuals and neighbors are. Thus the country moves on with uniform momentum We remember well in the early history of our childhood, and place of our birth, the locality known as "Germany," embracing the larger part of Fishingcreek township, was yet to a great extent, a vast wilderness of sturdy oaks and towering pines, and the "squatter" was yet to be found and still made a temporary abode in the woods and sold his improvement and possessive right at the first opportunity. There were, however, at this time a large number of permanent settlers with farms partially cleared, and in many instances the only means of conveyance was a wood sled and rude cart with yoke of cattle as the only means of transportation to facilitate their immediate necessities. The roads, rough and stumpy were only temporary. The principal high ways were the State road, Millroads and the old Berwick Turnpike. These were the only thoroughfares leading to and connecting distant points, traversing through large sections of unbroken forests and crossing mountain ranges. The former class of roads were irregular in their course and winding to suit conveniency often crossing and frequently intersecting the main thorough fares, and were usually private roads, and under no authoritative jurisdiction A glance into the dim past only reveals a faint light, shaded by obscurity, when the pioneer made his abode in the unbroken wilderness, and led the van of civilization before which fled the wild beast, and the forest woned and gave way to his untiring energy and zeal to tame the soil, that mother earth might nourish her veteran sons with the fruits of her bosom. Alongside the small brook he built his rude hovel of round or flatted timber, daubed the cracks with mud and straw erected a large stone chimney as a means of comfort in winter, and convenience for cooking always. The famous "backlog" was always in place, and in cold weather a log heap was always burning, giving heat and light to its destitute occupants. Usually the loft was reached by means of a ladder. His opportunities were few, but his responsibilities great, for the reason that on him were depending all future greatness and achievements. All history demonstrates the fact that he discharged his obligations well, and contributed his full share of glory that now crowns the world with such dazzling splendor. His posterity persevered with the same energy and now we can enter the humble home of half a century ago. Here was "business on the first floor." The spinning wheel and loom, and the manufacture of fibers into thread and cloth, which was made into all manner of wearing apparel, copperas check suits, and linen shirts for summer, and flannels and butternut woolen fulled cloth, for winter. Flax was extensively raised and sheep kept, and the fibers and fleeces furnished employment for the average family nearly the year round, and the artificial light for evening employment, or enjoyment comprised the famous pine-knot, fish-oil, lard or tallow candles. The cobbler's bench and shoemaker's tools were part of the furniture in many homes. The feather tick was proof against the most piercing cold during the slumbers of the long winter nights. Ten plate stoves were at this time a luxury. Furniture and culinary articles were few and of the plainest kind. A little later the "Hathaway Patent" cooking stove was introduced and that meant more for home economy and convenience than a harvester or mower at this time. Forty five to fifty dollars was the price for a "Hathaway" stove. A large portion of land titles, especially of the Weidman tracts were in dispute and real ownership was difficult to find. At last, however, spurious and doubtful land titles assumed valid and permanent ownership and the land speedily passed into the hands of permanent settlers. In the reconstruction of the settlement, new roads were regularly laid out and permanently located, some of the old ones merging into the new lines, to connect and intersect convenient and local points of interest to the community, and to better facilitate the rapidly growing demands of the public business. The sequestered byways and sideways with their ancient pioneer huts were now relegated to the confines of oblivion without any relic to mark their existence, only to be remembered by those surviving the changes at this stage of the community's advancement. The contrast of fifty years improvement is wonderful. Instead of the partial wilderness, there is the beautiful landscape, dotted with substantial homes furnished with all the modern paraphernalia essential to the convenience, comfort and happiness of those whose efforts were crowded with success in the transformation of the wilderness to the highly cultivated and improved condition of the country at present time. But there is something sad in the contemplation of the marvelous changes in their different phases as they progressed hitherto. Have they brought with them the pioneer and early settler? Have they carried with them in the flight of years the ancient landmarks that outlined the progress on the stage of human action? Nay, their successors took up their unfinished work, and those only who are old enough have their "pictures hanging on memory's wall." It is with sadness when we reflect what hardships they encountered, what privations they endured, the circumstances in which they were placed. In love for their posterity availing them-selves of every opportunity, they fitted and prepared them for future usefulness, that they might forge the distinctive and important link that unites them in the line of the great chain of generations. Our fathers fell in the battle of life at their post of duty, and the struggle still goes on, and thousands more are falling by the way, in the onward march of human events, and each succeeding generation marks an epoch in the world's history, and as distinctly as their predecessors, in the onward progression to the final haven of the ultimate destiny of man.

J. C. W.

Cambra Pa.

Steady Work to be Done Till '92 is Won.

All over the country the Democrats are organizing for the coming political campaigns. There is a universal appreciation of the necessity of thorough work in this direction. Not only are the State committees preparing for vigorous and continuous effort until the victory shall be won in 1892, but the National Committees are stirring and arrangements are under consideration which will make the party methods and the party organization more effective than ever before. During the past week the chairman of the National Committee, Senator Brice, has been in Washington and consulted with many of the party leaders. On Thursday evening of last week there was a meeting of the Democratic Congressional committee at the residence of Representative Flower at which most of the members were present. Others invited to meet them were Senator Brice, James L Norris, Esq., of Washington. That the Congressional committee rendered great service during the last campaign is a fact now everywhere recognized. Never before has this committee rendered so much aid in securing a party success as during the recent contest which resulted in giving us such a tremendous majority in the House of Representatives.

During the meeting refered to there was a very free expression of views, and numerous suggestions were made and discussed. One idea, which every body agreed to, was that there should be an efficient local committee in every Congressional district, and there was considerable discussion of a proposition to bring these committees into closer relations to the National Congressional Committee. Mr. Kerr, of Pennsylvania, who had charge of the successful campaign in Pennsylvania last fall, submitted his views at some length. He favored a National Congressional Committee made up of gentlemen appointed by the several State committees, and he also suggested a plan for a bureau of information to Democratic newspapers and speakers. The work which the *National Democrat* is doing in this direction was referred to by Chairman Flower, who expressed the belief that the publication of articles by leading Democrats in its columns was one of the best ways of reaching the people. Mr. McCreary, of Kentucky, spoke in favor of maintaining the present form of a Congressional committee.

As a result of the discussion a committee was appointed to confer with him in regard to the steps to be taken in future political work. The members selected are Representatives Kerr, of Pennsylvania; Clarke, Alabama; McCrea, of Arkansas; McCreery, of Kentucky, and Kilgore, of Texas.

Subsequently the question of the free coinage of silver and other important matters were quite fully talked over.

A handsome collation was provided by Mr. Flower, who had reason to be pleased with the large attendance of members on the occasion.—*National Democrat.*

It is not four months since the United States adopted a tariff law whose metal schedule was prepared by the metal manufacturers, and a dispatch from Ishpeming, Mich., January 11, says:

The iron mines of Marquette County have decided on a ten per cent. reduction right through. Very few men will be discharged, but the reduction in wages has been found necessary in view of the present demoralized condition of the ore market. In the Menominee and Gogebic ranges several thousand men have been discharged.

Elect by a Popular Vote.

It is a good sign to see prominent Republican newspapers advocating a change in the method of electing a President of the United States. The electoral college system which was adopted by the founders of the government is a cumbersome arrangement and does not at all reflect the public will. It is a common delusion that in this country a majority of the people determine who shall rule. This may be true of the lesser offices but as far as the office of President is concerned the very reverse is generally the case.

During the past twenty years of the three Republican Presidents who have been inducted into office but one had a majority of the popular vote and that majority was a small one. In 1875 Tilden had a majority of 250,000 over Hayes, yet the latter was seated. In 1888, again, Cleveland had a popular majority of 97,883 over Harrison. Garfield in 1880 had a majority of 7,018 hver Hancock, and Cleveland's majority over Blaine in 1884 was 62,683. Thus it will be seen that but twice during the past twenty years was the will of the people respected in the selection of a President.

It is time that a change be made. If it be desired to continue the electoral college system the manner of choosing the electors should be changed. Instead of all the electors for a State being elected on one ticket they should be chosen by districts the same as congressmen are elected. In this way the will of the people would be more nearly respected. But it would be better to do away entirely with the electoral college and elect a President by the popular vote. This plan has everything to recommend it. The majority then would rule and the "pivotal state" idea would be done away with so that there would be much less occasion for bribery and fraud, and the campaign would be fought on principles.—*Patriot.*

$100 Reward, $100.

The readers of the COLUMBIAN will be pleased to learn that there is at least one dreaded disease that science has been able to cure in all its stages, and that is Catarrh. Hall's Catarrh Cure is the only positive cure now known to the medical fraternity. Catarrh being a constitutional disease, requires a constitutional treetment. Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally. acting directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system, thereby destroying the foundation of the disease, and giving the patient strength by building up the constitution and assisting nature in doing its work. The proprietors have so much faith in its curative powers that they offer One Hundred Dollars for any case that it fails to cure. Send for list of testimonials. Address,

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The Terrible Indian War.

Now in progress, excites universal attention, and a history of the thrilling events connected with it will be eagerly sought after. The enterprising publishers, S. S. Scranton & Co., Hartford, Conn, have in preparation and will issue as soon as possible after the decisive battle, a work of about 500 pages, by W. Fletcher Johnson, author of "*Johnstown Flood*," giving a graphic sketch of *Sitting Bull, the Medicine Man*, and the leading chiefs, and a complete richly illustrated history of the whole terrific struggle.

Agents should write at once to the publishers, who give liberal terms and pay freight.

A Graduate of Medicine.

Being a graduate of a Medical College, I am of course prejudiced against all secret proprietary medicines, but I am compelled to say, after being cured of a violent case of Inflammatory Rheumatism, that S. S. S. is the remedy for that disease. I took S. S. S. after everything else had failed. I had all sorts of treatment with the best physicians. Had the Turkish bath treatment; went to Hot Springs, Ark.; Jacksonville, Fla.; Colorado Springs, and to California; but no relief. Then I started home, tired and worn, disgusted with medicine, a friend persudaed me to take S. S. S. and I did it more to graify him than from any hope of cure and the first bottle put me far on the road to permanent cure. I continued it until I am sound and well.

GEO. B HAYCOCK, Duluth, Minn.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga.

During the past thirty years the United States Government has paid out for pensions the sum of $1,297,374331.02, an amount almost sufficient to pay the entire national debt.

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if he doesn't keep SAPOLIO in stock. No city store is without it. The great grocers of the country handle no other scouring soap because the best housekeepers will not use cheap imitations which are liable to do damage far greater than the little saving in cost. If your storekeeper does not keep SAPOLIO tell him to wake up. If he offers you something else when you ask for SAPOLIO tell him to be wise and deal in genuine goods.

It pays to have the best.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE COLUMBIAN.

Entered at the Post Office at Bloomsburg, Pa., as second class matter, March 1, 1888.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1891.

Just a Little Too Funny.

HOW A CINCINNATI HUMORIST LOST A VALUABLE WATCH.

"I remember a friend of mine," said 'Squire Johnson to the delegate, "who considered himself funny. He went to a prominent jeweler on Fourth street and purchased a watch for $50, receiving a written guarantee that the watch would keep good time for a year. If the watch failed the money was to be refunded.

"Well, my friend was called to Europe soon after that and spent several months traveling about various parts of the earth, and it happened that he returned to Cincinnati on the very day the guarantee on his watch expired. Asking me to accompany him, we went to the jewelry store, and calling out the proprietor, my friend laid down the guarantee, which the jeweler read, and then expressed himself ready to fufill his contract. The watch was placed upon the counter and was found to be just one-half minute too fast.

The jeweler placed it carefully in a drawer and going to his safe counted out five crisp ten dollar bills and passed them to my friend with a smile.

"Yes, but I don't want the money," he stammered; 'give me back my watch. It was only meant as a little pleasantry.'

"I have complied with my contract," replied the jeweler, "and I only meant a little business."

"But I must have that watch,' said the thoroughly disconcerted funny man.

"Well," replied the jeweler, proceeding with his work, 'I consider a watch that varies only one-half of a minute in a year worth more than $50. I will sell you the watch for $100.'

So chagrined that he hardly knew what he was doing, my facetious friend paid over the $100 and pocketed the watch.

"When you need another good watch give me a call,' said the jeweler, merrily, as we took our departure.

"Well, do you know I have never heard of that fellow doing a funny thing since."—*Cincinnati Times-Star.*

Manners' Double Extract Sarsaparilla for Catarrh is and always will be a leader, as its curative powers cannot be beat; price 50c a bottle. For sale by all druggists.

FINANCIAL BAROMETER.

There is no better barometer of the financial situation than a business house which deals only in the luxuries of life. Notwithstanding the cry of the stringency of the money market, and the recent announcement of the failure of some well known firms and financial institutions, Bailey, Banks & Biddle, the widely known jewelry house of Philadelphia, state that the past Christmas season has been the greatest of their years of prosperity.

It was, they say, the largest business in their sixty years' experience.

There were more persons in the store in December, and more goods were sold than in any December in the history of the store.

"It leads them all," is the general reply of druggists when asked about the merit or sales of Hood's Sarsaparilla.

The following letters are held at the Bloomsburg, Pa. post office and will be sent to the dead letter office Feb 3, 1891.

Miss Clara A. Dawson, Mr. Elijah Fowler, Mrs. Mary E. Smith, Miss Lida Thomas, Eph Yohe.

Persons calling for these letters will please say they were advertised Jan. 20, 1891.

One cent will be charged on each letter advertised.

A. B. CATHCART, P. M.

NOTICE.—A grand Rally, service three times a day in the A. M. E. Church. Song service and preaching by Rev. H. G. Thomas of Milton. We want all to come or send us a free will offering, as we would like to raise some money to help on the cause of the Master. Those that cannot come put something in an envelope and drop it in the post-office, addressed to D. J. Johnson, Pastor of the A. M. E. Church.

Catarrh
In the head
Is a constitutional
Disease, and requires
A constitutional remedy
Like Hood's Sarsaparilla,
Which purifies the blood,
Makes the weak strong,
Restores health.
Try it now.

Mrs. Janet Midgley, mother of Mr Midgley, of the Worsted Mill, died on the the 18th inst, aged nearly 80 years. She was buried on Tuesday afternoon, the services being held at the Episcopal church. Mrs. Midgley was born in the county of Yorkshire, England.

Married.

In Danville, at the residence of the bride, on Monday, Jan. 12, 1891, by Rev. W. E. Roney, Mr. Glenn A. Tubbs of Benton, Col. Co., Pa., to Miss Clara J. Heller of Danville, Pa.

Hands Off.

The railroad bell-rope, which skirts the roof of every passenger car, is consecrated to the use of conductors and other train hands, as is proven by the summary arrest of a traveller in Wilmington last week who had the boldness to touch the signalling string. Levi Barto, of Linwood, Pa., got on a train at Chester, intending to go to Linwood. When he discovered he was aboard an express, which did not stop at that station, he requested the conductor to stop for him. Being refused, Barto jumped up and grasped the signal rope. The conductor, however, caused the train to continue on its course and on reaching Wilmington, he had Barto arrested. The prisoner was finally released on $100 bail. It is likely that his offense is punishable under the "malicious mischief" criminal code, which says that if any person shall willfully and maliciously endanger the safety of any person traveling, every such offender shall be guilty of felony, and, being there of convicted, shall be sentenced to pay a fine not exceeding $10,000 and to undergo an imprisonment, by separate or solitary confinement at labor, not exceeding ten years.

How It Was!

At the battle of Gettysburg I was shot through the left leg and was sent to the hospital. The army surgeons relieved me but pronounced my case incurable. It discharged pieces of bone, and for years I have suffered with a running sore. I tried everything which my limited means would allow, and experienced no relief until I tried Sulphur Bitters. I am now almost well and shall continue their use.—*Old Soldier.* 1-16 2t.

Washingtonville Fair.

The Northern Montour County Agricultural Society held their annual meeting January 12th 1891 and elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, Charles E. Shires; Treasurer, Amandus L. Heddens.

It was decided to hold the next annual Fair at Washingtonville Station, on the line of the Wilkes-Barre and Western railroad, the new location being an excellent one, with the line of railway running through the grounds. The date for the next Fair is October 6th to 9th, both days inclusive.

That beautiful glossy sheen, so much admired in hair, can be secured by the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor. There is nothing better than this preparation for strengthening the scalp and keeping it free from dandruff and itching eruptions.

FOR RENT.

The Manor Rest Inn at Jameson City is for rent. It is elegantly furnished throughout, and money can be made there. For terms and particulars address Geo. E. Elwell, Sec'y., Bloomsburg, Pa. tf.

Manners' Double Extract Sarsaparilla for female complaint, is the best. Try it once and you will never be without it. Price 50c a bottle. For sale by all druggists.

SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.

We have made arrangements with Dr. B. J. Kendall Co. publishers of A Treatise on the Horse and his diseases', which will enable all our subscribers to obtain a copy of that valuable work *free* by sending their address (enclosing a 2 cent stamp for mailing same) to Dr. B. J. Kendall Co., Enosburgh Falls, Vt. This book is now recognized as standard authority upon all diseases of the horse, as its phenomenal sale attests, over four million copies having been sold in the past ten years, a sale never before reached by any publication in the same period of time. We fee confident that our patrons will appreciate the work, and be glad to avail themselves of this opportunity of obtaining a valuable book.

It is necessary that you mention this paper in sending for the "Treatise." This offer will remain open for only a short time. 1-23-4t.

Highest cash price paid for all kinds of furs: Fox, mink, musk rats, skunks, etc.

LOUIS LOWENBERG.

Manners' Balm of Gilead Lotion for chappy hands, face and lips, is without competition. Price 25c a bottle, for sale by all druggists.

Wilkes-Barre & Western Railway

The annual report of the Company for 1890 shows an increase in net earnings of thirty-three per cent. over the previous year.

The interest on the outstanding bonds was paid and new equipment was added to the line. The road is in operation from Watsontown, on the Philadelphia and Erie Division Pennsylvania Railroad, to Rohrsburg, Columbia county. Construction work is in progress on the extension to Orangeville, where a connection with the Bloomsburg & Sullivan railroad will be made.

The following were elected directors for the ensuing year: Hon. Joseph M. Gazzam, president, Philadelphia; Chas. D Barney, Philadelphia; F. W. Kennedy Philadelphia; Morris Liveright, Philadelphia; W. C. Dearmond, Philadelphia; Max Bamberger, Philadelphia; John B. Stetson, Philadelphia; Charles Raht, New York; R. T. McCabe, New York.

S. H. Hicks was continued as general manager and superintendent, and Robert C. Bellville secretary and treasurer.

His Ignorance Cost Me $150.00!

I was sick abed for three months. The doctor said I had Prolapsus Uteri, which was untrue. He didn't try to cure me but wanted to make a $1.50 every day. My uncle is a druggist, and he told me to turn the doctor off and try Sulphur Bitters. I did so and five dollars worth of Sulphur Bitters cured me of general weakness and debility.—*Mrs. S——, New Haven,* 1-16-2w

Maj.-Gen. B. F. Butler.

HE WILL RETURN TO THE SOUTH FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE THE WAR.

It seems hardly necessary to say anything of the history of Gen. B. F. Butler. No man in the whole nation has been more constantly in the public eye for the last four decades than he. As a successful lawyer and influential politician before the war, as a patriot who was among the first to respond to the country's call at the firing upon Fort Sumpter, as the man who gave New Orleans the best government the city ever had, as Commander of the Army of the James, as a Representative in Congress and a leading politician since the war, he has had public attention constantly focused upon him. No man in the country has received more praise and more abuse than he, and no man has more warm, personal friends and admirers. Many of the people of the South have been particularly bitter against him, and have tried to make his name the synonym for all that was detestable. He is now about to return good for evil, and heap coals of fire upon the heads of his detractors by a great enterprise to help restore prosperity to the region which suffered so severely from the ravages of the war. He is at the head of the great Georgia-Alabama Investment and Development Co., whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this paper, which is made up of capitalists whom he has associated with himself in a scheme to rebuild and develop large portions of Dixie. Early next month he intends to make a tour of the South, visiting that section for the first time since the close of the war—twenty-six years ago. He will go to New Orleans, and to all other prominent points, and survey the fields of operations of this company carefully, to inform himself personally as to the possibilities of each locality. There is something phenomenal in such a tour by a general whose first visit was sword in hand, but who now goes as a restorer. It will be watched with great interest by all sections of the country.—*National Tribune, Washington, D. C.* 1-16-4w.

Peace Restored.

INDIANS IN FAVOR OF REDEEMING PLEDGES MADE TO GENERAL MILES.

PINE RIDGE AGENCY, Jan 18.—At noon, yesterday, General Miles sent a message to the hostile camp asking for a conference council with the principal chiefs. There was an immediate response. Among the chiefs were Two Strikes, Short Bull, Eagle Pipe, Crow Dog, Big Turkey, Black Robe, Kicking Bear, Iron Foot and Man Raised Above. The chiefs were Brules and when the subject of returning to their agency at Rosebud was broached they said they were in favor of returning if the military man should be placed over them as agent. Captain Lee, Ninth infantry, who was recommended by General Miles as agent for the agency in question expressed the hope that he would be allowed to take hold of the agency in question. After a little more parlying, Big Robe stood up and solemnly and dramatically proclaimed himself in favor of peace, at the same time he asked those who wished to join him in restoring peace and working for the prosperity of their people to raise their right hand towards heaven. Immediately every right hand in the gathering was raised on high and with a general shaking of hands the conference came to a close. There are no lights in the hostile camp to-night. Everything is quiet. The Indians seem to be in favor of redeeming the pledges they made to General Miles.

Leading physicians recommend Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Old and young take it with perfect safety. It cleanses the blood, strengthens the nerves, and vitalizes the system. Popular experience has long placed this medicine at the head of tonic alteratives.

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

The financial statement of the Columbia County Agricultural Society for the year ending January 1, 1891, shows the total receipts for the year to be $7791.18. There were 18,992 tickets sold at 25 cents, and 286 tickets at 18 cents, amounting to $4799.48. The premiums paid were $2495.08; salaries, $710; bonds paid, $2000; the total expenses were $7050.59, leaving a balance in the treasurer's hands of $740.59. The assets of the society are $1027.93 outside of real estate. The liabilities are $5000. During last year the debt was reduced $1569.34.

Happy and content is a bride with "The Rochester;" she lives in the light of the morning. *To learn more, write Rochester Lamp Co. New York.*

To Nervous Debilitated Men.

If you will send us your address, we will mail you our illustrated pamphlet explaining all about Dr. Dye's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and Appliances, and their charming effects upon the nervous debilitated system, and how they will quickly restore you to vigor and manhood, pamphlet free. If you are thus afflicted, we will send you a Belt and Appliances on trial. 1-31 '90-1y. VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

LOCAL NOTICES.

For Rent.

A large front room on the third floor of the COLUMBIAN building, five windows, steam heat, gas and water. Inquire of Geo. E. Elwell. tf.

New Meat Market.

The undersigned has purchased the meat market lately owned by David Winner on Iron street, and is prepared to furnish all kinds of fresh meat, sausage, scrapple, &c. It will be his endeavor to supply the best the market affords in his line. tf. G. A. HERRING.

C. C. MARR will sell dry goods, corsets and oil-cloths, at cost, for cash.

FOR SALE.—A large brass store hanging lamp, in good condition. Inquire of J. G. Wells, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf.

WANTED.—A good man with a small family is wanted as a farmer by the undersigned. Must come well recommended. Apply to G. A. Herring, Bloomsburg, Pa. 16-2t.

Haentze's Nervaline.

A PURELY VEGETABLE MEDICINE FOR THE

NERVES

an effectual cure for Inflammation and Irritation of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS and LIVER, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel and Brick-dust Deposits, Weakness in Males or Female. As a Restorative Tonic and a Blood Purifier it has no equal, creating a healthy appetite and pure blood.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

If your druggist has not got it, ask him to get it for you. Take no other. Made only by

THE HAENTZE MEDICINE CO.
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Send for 32 page Book, free to all.

W. H. BROOKE & CO.

This is the time of the year when we go over our wall paper stock. The work has begun already. In every cleaning up of this kind we discover remnants that were overlooked hitherto. They are all first-class goods, and must go to make room for Spring stock. The only thing you need concern yourself about is, will the room fit the paper. Our announcement last year brought purchasers more than we could supply; but then there is the regular stock to fall back on, always fresh and clean and new. Our wall paper business is one of the growing departments of our trade. We are anxious for your trade. We will be glad to furnish estimates and guarantee work first-class.

W. H. BROOKE & CO.

We believe we have a thorough knowledge of all the ins and outs of newspaper advertising, gained in an experience of twenty-five years of successful business; we have the best equipped office, by far the most comprehensive as well as the most convenient system of placing contracts and verifying their fulfillment and unrivaled facilities in all departments for careful and intelligent service. We offer our services to all who contemplate spending $10 or $10,000 in newspaper advertising and who wish to get the most and best advertising for the money.

Geo. P. Rowell & Co.

Newspaper Advertising Bureau,

10 Spruce St., New York.

PHILLIPS'.

WE DO CATERING of all kinds. To Tea Parties, Weddings, Lodges, Suppers, etc., and can furnish all the dishes, silverware, etc., when desired.

Estimates cheerfully given in all cases on anything.

You will find our prices as low as any and lower than most. A-1-Service Always.

M. M. PHILLIPS & SON,
Proprietors of
"PHILLIPS' CAFE."
Bloomsburg, Pa.

M'KILLIP BROS. Photographs.

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Photographic portraits retouched and modeled for likeness, tone, and finish. Life size crayons, finest grade, a specialty. Frames, copying and viewing.

THE MARKETS.

BLOOMSBURG MARKETS.

CORRECTED WEEKLY. RETAIL PRICES.

Butter per lb	$ .24
Eggs per dozen	.26
Lard per lb	.10
Ham per pound	.14
Pork, whole, per pound	.05 to .05½
Beef, quarter, per pound	.06 to .08
Wheat per bushel	1.10
Corn ears " "	.70
Oats " "	.60
Rye " "	.80
Buckwheat flour per 100	2.60
Wheat flour per bbl	6.00
Hay per ton	10.00 to 12.00
Potatoes per bushel	1.20
Shelled corn per bushel	.75
Corn meal " cwt	2.00
Side meat " lb	.10
Chop " cwt	1.50
Tallow " lb	.04
Chickens " lb	.10
Turkeys " lb	.12½
Coal per ton, No. 6	2.25
" " " " 4 and 5	3.25

25c per ton extra, delivered.

KEMP'S PHOTOGRAPHS

have the most finest shades, tones, artistically retouched and life like appearance. Cabinets 99c per doz. and upwards. We make a specialty of copying and remodelling old pictures.

COR. MAIN AND IRON
Bloomsburg, Pa.

"Seeing is Believing."

There are lamps and lamps, but the lamp of all others is "The Rochester." Its light is softer than the electric light, brighter than gas light, more cheerful than either. There are 2,000 artistic varieties, and half a million sold yearly tells the story of its worth.

Look for this stamp—"THE ROCHESTER," and ask for the written guarantee. If the lamp dealer hasn't the genuine Rochester, and the style you want, send to us for illustrated price-list, and we will send you any lamp by express.

ROCHESTER LAMP CO.,
42 Park Place, New York.
Manufacturers, and sole Owners of Rochester Patents. The Largest Lamp Store in the World.

To Burn Natural Gas

or any other gas successfully, get a NIAGARA BURNER, and enjoy a soft, brilliant, white light. The perfection of all gas burners. Made on the same principle as the famous Rochester Lamp. Over a million in use. Ask for it. If the dealer hasn't it, send to us direct, and we will send you a Burner with Edison Porcelain Reflector, Chimney and Tripod, complete, on receipt of $2.00. Please state if wanted for natural gas. Send for circular.

Agents Wanted.

ROCHESTER LAMP CO.,
42 Park Place, New York.

Coughing

IS Nature's effort to expel foreign substances from the bronchial passages. Frequently, this causes inflammation and the need of an anodyne. No other expectorant or anodyne is equal to **Ayer's Cherry Pectoral.** It assists Nature in ejecting the mucus, allays irritation, induces repose, and is the most popular of all cough cures.

"Of the many preparations before the public for the cure of colds, coughs, bronchitis, and kindred diseases, there is none, within the range of my experience, so reliable as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. For years I was subject to colds, followed by terrible coughs. About four years ago, when so afflicted, I was advised to try Ayer's Cherry Pectoral and to lay all other remedies aside. I did so, and within a week was well of my cold and cough. Since then I have always kept this preparation in the house, and feel comparatively secure."—Mrs. L. L. Brown, Denmark, Miss.

"A few years ago I took a severe cold which affected my lungs. I had a terrible cough, and passed night after night without sleep. The doctors gave me up. I tried Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, which relieved my lungs, induced sleep, and afforded the rest necessary for the recovery of my strength. By the continual use of the Pectoral, a permanent cure was effected."—Horace Fairbrother, Rockingham, Vt.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists. Price $1; six bottles, $5.

REAL ESTATE

—FOR SALE IN—

BLOOMSBURG.

Main Street.—Desirable building lot 50x214, price $1200.

Fifth Street—House and lot, house rents for $8 per month, room to build several more houses 110 feet front on Fifth street, price $1050.

First Street—Frame house, 6 rooms, lot 50x214, price $1050.

Fourth Street—Large frame house, 8 rooms, lot 100 feet front on street, price $2250.

Fifth Street—Large frame dwelling house, 8 rooms, out-kitchen, barn, fine fruit, &c., lot 79x300, price $4500.

Main Street—Large store building, with dwelling house on same lot, corner lot fronting on two streets, price $4000.

Third Street.—Large 8 room house, lot 64x212. Price $2700.

Second Street, East of Penn.—Corner lot, 50 ft. front. Price $800.

Second Street.—Fine large residence, 11 rooms, exclusive of bath room. Steam, gas, sewer, water and all modern improvements.

Tenant houses and a number of vacant lots in other parts of the town, all of which are for sale on easy terms. For further particulars inquire of WINTERSTEEN & BUCKLEY, First National Bank Building, Bloomsburg, Pa. tf.

Dr. J. F. CHAPIN,

of Schoolcraft, Michigan, offers at private sale his

GRIST MILL

and Water Power with four or more acres of land, at the town of Benton, Columbia County Pennsylvania; his

FARM

in Fishingcreek Township known as the Myer Farm containing about eighty acres; and his

DWELLING HOUSE

and lot in the town of Benton. These properties are all valuable. The Mill Power is the never failing Fishing creek. Benton is rapidly improving and now has rail road advantages by the Bloomsburg & Sullivan rail road.

Town property which could be more easily managed in the absence of the owner, if desirable, may be exchanged for the mill.

Further information and terms may be obtained upon inquiry of

CHARLES G. BARKLEY, Attorney.

Bloomsburg, Pa. January 9, 1890 3-t.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

G. W. BERTSCH,

THE MERCHANT TAILOR.

—:-o-:—

GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS AND CAPS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

Suits made to order at short notice and fit always guaranteed or no sale. Call and examine the largest and best selected stock of goods ever shown in Columbia County.

Store—next door to First National Bank.

MAIN STREET,

Bloomsburg, Pa.

Come to Kemp's and see our $5.00 Life-size Crayons and photographs of finest finish.

OH MY BACK!

That generally means pain and suffering. But why suffer? Dr. Grosvenor's Bell-cap-sic Porous Plaster will relieve you in one night, sure. Send a penny stamp to Grosvenor & Richards, Boston, Mass., and learn how to remove a porous plaster scientifically—it will pay you—and don't forget that the best porous plaster in the world has the picture of a bell on the back-cloth, and is called

DR. GROSVENOR'S

Bel-cap-sic.

1-16-4m

Leases for sale at this office. 3 cts each, 30 cents a dozen. tf.

Deeds, single or double acknowledgements, 60 cents a dozen at the COLUMBIAN office. tf.

LIGHT AND AIRY.

A Broken Mirror.

The silver circled looking glass
I gave into my Dora's keeping
Is lying shattered now, alas!
And so my dearest girl is weeping.

Does all this grief her bosom swell
Because her pretty toy is broken,
Or fears she lest the loss foretell
The death of him who gave the token?

In either case, could Dora see
How very plain she looks when crying,
She'd weep for neither glass nor me,
Though one were smashed and one were dying.

—S. St. G. Lawrence in Life.

Instructing His Spouse.

"They are making car wheels of paper now," remarked Mrs. Hojack as she looked up from the newspaper.

"Yes," replied the husband, "and locomotives, too."

"You don't tell me!"

"Certainly. Have you never heard of stationery engines?" — Chicago Inter-Ocean.

In the Railway Station.

"Well, well; hurry up, there," said the information clerk, impatiently. "What is it you want?"

"If you please, sir," returned the sarcastic traveler, "I want to know it all. You're the gentleman who can tell it, aren't you?"—Harper's Bazar.

The Good Old Times.

How doth the busy Used-to-be
Approve each bygone minute,
Until the humbled present feels
The come-down that is in it.

How gleefully he rubs it in
To latter days—because
There's nothing extant now to match
The Golden Use-to-was!

—C. F. L. in Puck.

His Only Chance.

Benevolent Person (to old tramp)—You ought to be ashamed of yourself to be begging at your age.

Tramp (indignantly)—How in thunder can I beg at any other age now, I'd like to know. Gimme a nickel.—Washington Star.

Encouraging Him.

Papa—I'm sorry, Hans, that your school report is so bad. I hope you will do better next time.

"That's right, papa; keep up your courage. Let hope be the last thing you lose."—Fliegende Blatter.

A Great Truth.

Oh, why should the spirit of mortal be proud?
The largest of men is soon lost in the crowd;
And the man who is talked about most never knows
That the world only regards the fit of his clothes.
Here's the truest of all things about man e'er said:
"The world never makes a man great—till he's dead."

—Chicago Mail.

Go West.

Mother—Now that you have become a chiropodist, where are you going to settle?

Ambitious Youth—I think, mother, I'll go to Nebraska. All the papers say that it is a great corn state.—Good News.

Chance for Argument.

Private Citizen—I think those telegraph poles ought to come down. They are unsightly and dangerous.

Telegraph Official—Y-e-s, but think of the shade they give.—Good News.

What the Shop Girl Wants.

She stood in a store down town.
She was both young and fair;
But her face wore a savage frown
As well as lines of care.
When I managed to reach her side
I asked her what she'd like best
For a present, and then she cried,
"O, heavens! give me rest!"

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Cutting Off Discussion.

Barber—You are getting quite bald, sir. Can't I recommend something for your head?

Mr. Hurry—Why, yes; I'd like my hat as soon as possible.—Puck.

A Problem.

Mathematicians figure that a man 60 years old has spent three years buttoning his collar. How much time has been consumed by a woman of 45 in putting her hat on straight?—Life.

As to Nerve.

"As nervous as a cat," men say,
Yet nothing is less true,
For nervousness in any sense
The cat tribe never knew.
To stand a nightly hail of clubs,
Coal, bootjacks, all the breed,
Yet never scare, but keep right on,
Requires great nerve indeed.

—Philadelphia Times.

Too Much for Them.

Snodgrass (as the band begins to play)—There's music in the air.

Snively—There may be, but the band doesn't seem able to get it out.—Harper's Bazar.

They Have To.

"Deaf and dumb people are more or less superstitious."

"Why?"

"Because they believe in signs."—West Shore.

His Element.

The oyster is a noble fish,
But cannot swim a mile;
He has no fins, he has no tail,
He has no teeth to bite;
But still he swims with perfect ease,
And yet, 'tis strange to say,
He never glides about the sea,
But in the consomme.

—Brooklyn Life.

The Height of Dignity.

Sanso—Is he a dignified man?

Rodd—Well, I should say he is. Why, that man could step on a banana peel without losing his dignity.—Munsey's Weekly.

A Natural Inference.

He—A man who lives in the country has a chance to think.

She—You have always lived in the city, have you not?—Munsey's Weekly.

Better to Look Ahead.

Before you ask the merry maid
To stick to you thro' thick and thin,
See that you have your plans well laid
To get a house to put her in.

—Pittsburg Dispatch.

Juvenile Experiences.

Country Boy—Yes, I lives in Squedunk. Was you ever in Squedunk?

City Boy—Nope. But I was in Brooklyn once.—Good News.

The Last Straw.

Of all the tortures known to man
The greatest, we assert,
Is to wear a fifteen collar
Upon a sixteen shirt.

—Exchange.

Advice to Bad Husbands.

TERESA H. DEAN TELLS MEN TO CULTIVATE THE COMPANIONSHIP OF THEIR WIVES.

Here is some advice to bad husbands. The "models," ideal or genuine, can take care of themselves. If you can't be a "model," be honest. Cultivate a feeling of good comradeship with your wife. Unless too many years have gone by for you to succeed in making her over, you will find that you can have just as good a time with her and at the same time retain a self-respect that never comes in cultivating the 'comrades" that know your real self so much better than does your wife.

As for her, it will not unsex her to become better acquainted with you, but it will lift the shadows of suspicion from her heart, suspicions that come crowding in because she knows there is something lacking in her life. The clouds pile up, and, being a true woman, there is no way for her to fill the ed to men, and there is nothing to prevoid, while you as a man are protected by societys lenient rules that are extend-vent your seeking jolly companionship —somewhere else.

And about these 'jolly companions." Don't take it for granted that because some woman—not your wife—is willing to chat with you, laugh with you or indiscreet enough to lunch with you, she is lost to all that is true, loyal and womanly. It is possible that her heart has ached as your wife's is aching, and that she is willing to listen to your empty vows of friendship because of a knowledge that her own husband has found a charm in the society of other women—women whose society is made valuable as much from the fact that it is forbidden by the conventionalities of society as anything else.

Respect the individual rights of other people—even if one of them happens to be your wife. Don't think because you believe one thing and she another that you are right and she is wrong. One hour's practical experience is better than years of knowledge gained theoretically. And somehow or other she may have picked up knowledge that can open the pathway even to you.—*From the Chicago Herald.*

The First Boat on the North Branch Canal.

"I can say that I drove the first team that pulled a boat on the canal," remarked a gentleman to a *Record* representative last Friday. "It was in the Fall of 1857, after my father, Simeon S. Brown. (my own name is Ebenezer Sturdevant Brown having been named after the late Gen. Sturdevant), had completed the first boat and called it the *John C. Fremont*, we run it down from Skinner's Eddy to Coxton, expecting to sell it, but the ice caught us and the boat was abandoned until spring, when I took it to Wilkesbarre. Late in the fall of 1858 I drove the team that hauled the first load of coal carried through the canal. I had three horses and drove them tandem. As I arrived at Towanda the bridge was just completed and had part of the plank laid. Seeing the first boat approach the builder put down additional plank and I drove my team, the first of any over the bridge into the borough of Towanda. I followed the canal for a few years and then started out in other business. Really it is astonishing to see the great advances that have been made since that year."—*Wilkesbarre Record.*

No Matter How Hard

any druggist tries to sell you his own cough medicine, remember he does it because he makes more money on it. Insist on having Kemp's Balsam for the throat or lungs, for there is no cough remedy so pure and none so quick to break up a cold For influenza, soreness of the throat and tickling irritation with constant cough, Kemp's Balsam is an immediate cure Large bottles 50c and $1. At all druggists.

The Oldest Kissing Story.

The oldest kissing story is probably that of the Hindoo herdsman who was walking along the road with an iron kettle on his back, a live goose in one hand, and in the other a cane and a rope by which he was leading a goat. Presently a woman joined him, and they walked along together until they reached a dark ravine, when she shrunk back, declaring she was afraid he might kiss her by force there in the dark The man explained that by reason of his burdens he could not possibly do so.

"Yes," said the woman, "but what is to hinder you from sticking the cane in the ground and tying the goat to it, and then laying the goose on the ground and covering it with the kettle? And then how could I help myself if you wickedly persisted in kissing me?"

"Many thanks," said the man. "I never should have thought of all that. You are an ingenious woman. May your ingenuity always succeed."

So they went on until they reached the darkest part of the ravine. Then he stuck the cane in the ground and tied the goat to it, and put the goose under the kettle by the cane, and then wickedly kissed the woman in spite of her great resistance.

SEE MY SPONGE?
SHINE your Shoes with WOLFF'S ACME BLACKING ONCE A WEEK!
Other days wash them clean with SPONGE AND WATER.
DO AS I DID
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EVERY Carriage Owner
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EVERY Body able to hold a brush
SHOULD USE
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TRY IT.
A PAINT THAT DOES EVERYTHING.
WILL STAIN OLD & NEW FURNITURE
WILL STAIN GLASS AND CHINAWARE
WILL STAIN TINWARE
WILL STAIN YOUR OLD BASKETS
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and Varnish at the same time.
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C. A. SNOW & CO., Washington, D. C.
(Opposite U. S. Patent Office.)

Catarrh

IS a blood disease. Until the poison is expelled from the system, there can be no cure for this loathsome and dangerous malady. Therefore, the only effective treatment is a thorough course of Ayer's Sarsaparilla—the best of all blood purifiers. The sooner you begin the better; delay is dangerous.

"I was troubled with catarrh for over two years. I tried various remedies, and was treated by a number of physicians, but received no benefit until I began to take Ayer's Sarsaparilla. A few bottles of this medicine cured me of this troublesome complaint and completely restored my health."—Jesse M. Boggs, Holman's Mills, N. C.

"When Ayer's Sarsaparilla was recommended to me for catarrh, I was inclined to doubt its efficacy. Having tried so many remedies, with little benefit, I had no faith that anything would cure me. I became emaciated from loss of appetite and impaired digestion. I had nearly lost the sense of smell, and my system was badly deranged. I was about discouraged, when a friend urged me to try Ayer's Sarsaparilla, and referred me to persons whom it had cured of catarrh. After taking half a dozen bottles of this medicine, I am convinced that the only sure way of treating this obstinate disease is through the blood."—Charles H. Maloney, 113 River st., Lowell, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

Intelligent Readers will notice that

Tutt's Pills

are not "warranted to cure" all diseases of disease, but only such as result from a disordered liver, viz:

Vertigo, Headache, Dyspepsia, Fevers, Costiveness, Bilious, Colic, Flatulence, etc.

For these they are not warranted infallible, but are as nearly so as it is possible to make a remedy. Price, 25cts.

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SALESMEN WANTED.

Traveling or local, to sell choice Nursery stock. Fast selling specialties in hardy fruits, etc. Splendid outfit free. Steady employment guaranteed. Your pay weekly. Write for terms. GERMANIA NURSERY CO., ROCHESTER, N. Y. 1-3-5t

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PEOPLE'S HORSE AND CATTLE POWDERS
TRADE MARK.
CONTAINS NO POISON
—FOR—
Horses, Cattle, Sheep & Hogs.

Excels any remedy for the rapid cure of Hard Colds, Coughs, Hide Bound, Yellow Water, Fever, Distemper, Sore and Weak Eyes, Lung Fever, Costiveness, Blotches, and all difficulties arising from impurities of the Blood. Will relieve Heaves at once. *Manufactured by the* KOPPA MANUFACTURING CO., LYONS, N. Y. FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

Mitchell's Kidney Plasters

Absorb all disease in the Kidneys and restore them to a healthy condition.

Old chronic kidney sufferers say they got no relief until they tried MITCHELL'S KIDNEY PLASTERS.

Sold by Druggists everywhere, or sent by mail for 50c. Novelty Plaster Works, Lowell, Mass.

Beatty's Pianos (New) $120. ORGANS $35. For Catalogue address Ex-Mayor DANL F BEATTY Washington, N. J.

CATARRH Cured. Write for sample. Free LAUDERBACH COMPANY, Newark, N. J.

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OVERCOATS, OVERCOATS,

AND ALL KINDS OF

WINTER-WEAR CLOTHING,

—CLOTHING FOR—

MEN, BOYS & CHILDREN,

at what they cost wholesale.

We have a large lot of

WINTER GOODS

and want to sell them.

Yours Respectfully,

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Cleanses and beautifies the hair. Promotes a luxuriant growth. Never Fails to Restore Gray Hair to its Youthful Color. Cures scalp diseases & hair failing. 50c, and $1.00 at Druggists

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Weaves 10 yards an hour Send for circulars.

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$3000 A YEAR! I undertake to briefly teach any fairly intelligent person of either sex, who can read and write, and who, after instruction, will work industriously, how to earn Three Thousand Dollars a Year in their own localities, wherever they live. I will also furnish the situation or employment, at which you can earn that amount. No money for me unless successful as above. Easily and quickly learned. I desire but one worker from each district or county. I have already taught and provided with employment a large number, who are making over $3000 a year each. It's NEW and NOT ILL. Full particulars FREE. Address at once, E. C. ALLEN, Box 420, Augusta, Maine.

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For LOST or FAILING MANHOOD; General and NERVOUS DEBILITY; Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Errors or Excesses in Old or Young. Robust, Noble MANHOOD fully Restored. How to enlarge and Strengthen WEAK, UNDEVELOPED ORGANS & PARTS OF BODY. Absolutely unfailing HOME TREATMENT—Benefits in a day. Men testify from 50 States and Foreign Countries. Write them. Descriptive Book, explanation and proofs mailed (sealed) free. Address ERIE MEDICAL CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Snug little fortunes have been made at work for us, by Anna Page, Austin, Texas, and Jno. Bonn, Toledo, Ohio. See cut. Others are doing as well. Why not you? Some earn over $500.00 a month. You can do the work and live at home, wherever you are. Even beginners are easily earning from $5 to $10 a day. All ages. We show you how and start you. Can work in spare time or all the time. Big money for workers. Failure unknown among them. NEW and wonderful. Particulars free. H. Hallett & Co., Box 880 Portland, Maine

BOILING WATER OR MILK

EPPS'S

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

COCOA

LABELLED 1-2 LB. TINS ONLY.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE

—OF VALUABLE—

Real Estate!

The undersigned administrator of Andrew Runyan, late of Benton township, deceased, will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday, Feb. 7, 1891,

at 1 o'clock p. m., the following real estate, situate in Benton township, bounded and described as follows, to-wit: Adjoining lands of George Gibbons on the east, lands of Peter Case on the south, and west by lands of A. J. and Bowman Crawford, and Reuben Gibbons, with a private road leading from Hamilline Church, 80 rods long, said track containing

10 Acres

and 150 perches, strict measure, whereon are erected a ONE STORY AND A HALF

HOUSE

and Outbuildings.

TERMS OF SALE:—Ten per cent. of one-fourth at the striking down of the property; the one-fourth less the ten per cent. at the confirmation of sale, and the remaining three-fourths in one year thereafter with interest from confirmation nisi. Purchaser to pay for deed.

I. K. KRICKBAUM,
Administrator.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given to all legatees, creditors and other persons interested in the estates of the respective decedents and minors that the following administrators' executors,' guardians accounts have been filed in the office of the Register of Columbia county and will be presented for confirmation and allowance in the Orphans' Court to be held in Bloomsburg, February, 2nd, 1891, at 2 o'clock of said day.

No. 1. First and final account of Rohr McHenry, executor of Mary Edgar late of Benton township, Col. Co., Pa., dec'd.

No. 2. Account of Philip W. Mellck, surviving executor of Daniel Mellck, late of Scott township, deceased.

No. 3 First and final account of Lucretia Brown and Wm. Kase West, Esq., administrators of the estate of Daniel Brewer, late of Pine township, Col. Co., deceased.

No. 4. First and final account of Mrs. Mary Creasy, administratrix of Charlotte Grove, deceased.

No. 5. The account of John G. Quick, guardian of Alice Fry, as filed by the administrators of said Quick, deceased.

No. 6. The account of Wm. Eyer, surviving administrator of the estate of John Ritter, deceased, of proceeds of sale of real estate in partition, payable after death of widow.

No. 7. Second account of Daniel Fritz, executor of the last will and testament of Frederick Wiles, late of Jackson township, Col. Co. deceased.

No. 8. First and final account of C. L. Sands and Geo. E. Mordan, executors of the estate John Mordan, deceased.

No. 9. First and final account of D. J. Lewis, executor of Sarah H. Hess, late of Benton township, Columbia county, deceased.

No. 10. First and final account of Joseph W. Eves, administrator of J. P. Sands, late of Mt. Pleasant township, Col. Co., deceased.

No. 11. First and final account of Joseph. W. Eves, administrator of Robert Robbins, late of Greenwood township, Col. Co., deceased.

No. 12. Second and final account of Clark Callender, executor of Joseph Hess, late of Benton township, Col. Co., deceased.

C. H. CAMPBELL,
Register.

WIDOWS' APPRAISEMENTS.

The following widows' appraisements will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Columbia county on the first Monday of February next, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter, will be confirmed absolute:

John Kressler Est., Scott, personalty $300.00.
Gilbert Hess Est., Sugarloaf, " $300.00.
Jesse Fritz Est., " " $300.00.
Jacob Harvey Nuss Est., Mifflin, personalty $180.16.

G. M. QUICK, Clerk O. C.
Clerk's office, Bloomsburg, Pa.
Jan. 12, 1891.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that the following accounts have been filed in the Court of Common Pleas of Columbia County, and will be presented to the said Court on the first Monday of February, A. D. 1891, and confirmed nisi, and unless exceptions are filed within four days thereafter will be confirmed absolute:

1. Account of Jeremiah Walp, Committee of estate, etc., of Stephen Walp, a lunatic, as filed by Anna E. Walp, Executrix, of Jeremiah Walp, dec'd.

2. First and final account of A. W. Dietterick, Committee of Elizabeth Dietterick, a lunatic.

Prothonotary's Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., January 5, 1891. G. M. QUICK, Prothonotary.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of Henry Wolf, late of Blaomsburg, deceased.

The undersigned, an auditor appointed by the Orphans' court of Columbia county to make distribution of the monies in the hands of Louisa Wolf, administratrix, as shown by her first and final account, will sit at his office in Bloomsburg, Thursday, February 5, 1891, at 10 o'clock a. m., when and where all persons having claims against said estate must appear and prove the same, or be debarred from coming in on said fund.

1-16-4w. ROBERT BUCKINGHAM, Auditor.

AUDITOR'S NOTICE

Estate of Catharine Ritter, deceased.

The undersigned, appointed an auditor by the Orphans' Court of Columbia County, to distribute the estate of Catharine Ritter, remaining in the hands of B. F. Zarr, Esq., executor, will meet the parties interested at his office in Bloomsburg, on Friday, the 16th day of January, A. D. 1891, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of his appointment, when and where all claims must be made or parties be forever debarred from coming in on said fund.

Dec. 25, 1890. JOHN G. FREEZE, Auditor.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Estate of John Herring, late of Orange twp. dec'd.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of John Herring, late of Orange township, Col. Co. Pa. deceased, have been granted to A. B. Herring, of Orange twp. Col Co Pa., to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay to A. B. HERRING, Administrator.
12-19-6t.

ADMINISTRATRIX NOTICE

Estate of Irvin C. Breece, late of Bloomsburg.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of Irvin C. Breece, late of the town of Bloomsburg county of Columbia and state of Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to Hannah E. Breece, of Bloomsburg, Col. Co., Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payments, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay

HANNAH E BREECE, Administratrix,
To J. B. ROBISON, Atty 12-19 6t

WANTED ENERGETIC MEN can make money by organizing lodges of the "Best Endowment Fraternity." Pays $20.00 a week for Sickness and Accident, also funeral benefits. Perfectly safe, as Certificates have a surrender value. The most liberal commissions paid for active work. Experience an advantage but not necessary. For papers containing full information, description and terms, write

AMERICAN PROTECTIVE LEAGUE,
No. 181 Tremont Street, Boston, Mass.
1-9-4w.

MEXICAN PULQUE.

A Liquor That Requires Three Days to Get in Its Perfect Work.

General George A. Sheridan gives his experience with Mexican pulque, as reported in the New York *Press:*

"In the Hoffman House cafe a party of gentlemen were discussing the national beverages of various nations when one of them asked, 'Have you ever tried Mexican pulque? The word has the sound of pulky,' and there was a moment's silence, until General George A. Sheridan, the politician, orator, lecturer, and wit, replied: "Well, you can just bet your sweet life that I have tried pulque, and I don't want any more of it in mine.' He went on in this strain: 'I tried that tiger in his native jungle. I found him in his native lair in the city of Mexico when I was down there five years ago. Of course I had numerous American acquaintances there, and they wanted to be kind to me, and we went into one of their places of resort, and I was duly asked what I would have, with the suggestion that I should try pulque. It is the common Mexican beverage, as they told me, and very delightful. I tried it. The taste was not pleasant on the first round, but the effect was delightful. I took another, and to my surprise the effect was just the same. That is to say, I felt not the slightest degree greater stimulation or exhilaration than after I had taken the first drink of it. I separated from these friends, and met others who treated me with the same consideration and kindness. I took more pulque. But it did not seem to intoxicate me or raise me above a certain even degree of stimulation, and I said to myself, this is the most marvelous beverage I have ever run across. When I met other friends I tried more pulque. In all, by midnight, I think I tested ten or twelve glasses of the Mexican beverage. When I went to bed I was feeling splendid, but not in the slightest degree intoxicated. I woke up about 3 o'clock the next day, and I pledge you my word that if I know anything about my condition I was as tight as a club man after a spree. I didn't know where I was or what I was doing. It was three days before I recovered my senses enough to know that I was in the City of Mexico. You can bet your sweet life that I want no more pulque in mine.'"

Lovely Woman's Ways.

The ways of lovely woman when she calls to her aid the telegraph service, together with a glimpse into a disordered household, were both shown at the 23d street telegraph station, near 5th avenue, New York, on a recent afternoon.

It was close upon 4 o'clock when a young woman, tall, well dressed, and considerably agitated, appeared there and, seizing a blank, wrote rapidly for a moment before she stepped over to the man in charge.

"Won't you hurry that along as fast as possible, please?" she said, pushing the dispatch through.

It was addressed to an office in Nassau street, near Wall. The operator, used to this request, took the message and began the usual annotation.

"Twenty-six cents," he said, still jabbing at it with his pencil.

"How soon will it go?" asked the sender.

"At once."

"It ought to get there before half past 4?" she hazarded with a rising inflection.

"It ought to," said the operator.

"But will it, do you suppose?" persisted the lady.

"Yes, if there is no delay at the other end," was the reply.

Then she paused in the act of putting down the money.

"I wonder if a messenger would be quicker," she said, half to herself.

The operator waited.

"I'll be back in a minute," she went on, and hurried to the messenger desk.

"What is your shortest time to Nassau street, near Wall?" she burst out breathlessly.

"We have done it in 25 minutes. Fifty-six!" called the manager, in anticipation of a quick service.

"Oh, I don't believe he could get there so soon as that," objected the young woman, as a boy presented himself.

"He could in 30 minutes," the manager returned.

"How would he go?" persisted the questioner doubtfully.

"By cross town car, elevated train, and run up Wall street to Nassau."

Still she hesitated. A glance at the clock decided her.

"It is on the stroke of 4, and the message must be delivered before half past. I think the telegraph is quicker," she said.

In frantic haste she returned to the operator. He was busy with a message, and two more precious minutes were lost.

"Send that dispatch just as fast as you can; and do put on it 'to be delivered at once,' can't you?" she said when her turn came.

"I'll rush it," said the operator.

"Oh, do," urged the lady. "You see how important it is," and for the first time she unknit her pretty brows.

The operator, too, indulged in a fleeting smile. The dispatch read:

"Don't bring Mr. —— home to dinner. Cook has just left in a tantrum."

Colonel Glenn's Idea of Heaven.

"My idea of heaven," remarked Colonel Bill Glenn, "is a place where two lawyers who thoroughly understand the case argue before an able judge and impartial jury. Just argue, and argue, and argue——"

"And never finish the trial?"

"Never. A verdict would put an end to my idea of happiness, which consists in the intellectual struggle. No, sir, a verdict would be the other place."—[Atlantic Journal.

"What was the greatest act of Thomas Jefferson's life?" inquired the teacher. And the shock headed boy, who hadn't studied the lesson, scratched his left shin with his right foot and said he guessed it was the last act of "Rip Van Winkle."—Lowell Citizen.

SULPHUR BITTERS

THE GREAT

German Remedy.

TRUTHS FOR THE SICK.

For those deathly Bilious Spells depending on SULPHUR BITTERS it will cure you.

$1,000 will be paid for a case where SULPHUR BITTERS will not assist or cure. It never fails.

Do you suffer with that tired and all gone feeling; if so, use SULPHUR BITTERS; it will cure you.

Cleanse the vitiated blood when you see its impurities bursting through the skin in Pimples, Blotches, and Sores. Rely on SULPHUR BITTERS, and health will follow.

Operatives who are closely confined in the mills and workshops; clerks, who do not procure sufficient exercise, and all who are confined in doors, should use SULPHUR BITTERS. They will not then be weak and sickly.

SULPHUR BITTERS will cure Liver Complaint. Don't be discouraged; it will cure you.

If you do not wish to suffer from Rheumatism, use a bottle of SULPHUR BITTERS; it never fails to cure.

SULPHUR BITTERS will build you up and make you strong and healthy.

Don't be without a bottle. Try it; you will not regret it.

SULPHUR BITTERS will make your blood pure, rich and strong, and your flesh hard.

Ladies in delicate health, who are all run down, should use SULPHUR BITTERS.

Try SULPHUR BITTERS to-night, and you will sleep well and feel better for it.

Do you want the best Medical Work published? Send 3 2-cent stamps to A. P. ORDWAY & Co, Boston, Mass., and receive a copy, free.

Rheumatism,

BEING due to the presence of uric acid in the blood, is most effectually cured by the use of **Ayer's Sarsaparilla.** Be sure you get Ayer's and no other, and take it till the poisonous acid is thoroughly expelled from the system. We challenge attention to this testimony:—

"About two years ago, after suffering for nearly two years from rheumatic gout, being able to walk only with great discomfort, and having tried various remedies, including mineral waters, without relief, I saw by an advertisement in a Chicago paper that a man had been relieved of this distressing complaint, after long suffering, by taking Ayer's Sarsaparilla. I then decided to make a trial of this medicine, and took it regularly for eight months, and am pleased to state that it has effected a complete cure. I have since had no return of the disease."—Mrs. R. Irving Dodge, 110 West 125th st., New York.

"One year ago I was taken ill with inflammatory rheumatism, being confined to my house six months. I came out of the sickness very much debilitated, with no appetite, and my system disordered in every way. I commenced using Ayer's Sarsaparilla and began to improve at once, gaining in strength and soon recovering my usual health. I cannot say too much in praise of this well-known medicine."—Mrs. L. A. Stark, Nashua, N. H.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

The Most Successful Remedy ever discovered, as it is certain in its effects and does not blister. Read proof below:

BROOKLYN, Conn., May 5, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Sirs:—Last Summer I cured a Curb upon my horse with your celebrated Kendall's Spavin Cure and it was the best job I ever saw done. I have a dozen empty bottles, having used it with perfect success curing every thing I tried it on. My neighbor had a horse with a very bad Spavin that made him lame. He asked me how to cure it. I recommended Kendall's Spavin Cure. He cured the Spavin in just three weeks.

Yours respectfully,
WOLCOTT WITTER.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, April 4, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.:
Dear Sirs:—I have been selling more of Kendall's Spavin Cure and Flint's Condition Powders than ever before. One man said to me, It was the best Powder I ever kept and the best he ever used.

Respectfully,
OTTO L. HOFFMAN.

CHITTENANGO, N. Y., May 19, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Dear Sirs:—I have used several bottles of your Kendall's Spavin Cure with perfect success, on a valuable and blooded mare that was quite lame with a Bone Spavin. The mare is now entirely free from lameness and shows no bunch on the joint.

Respectfully, F. H. HUTCHINS.

KENDALL'S SPAVIN CURE.

MONROE, La., May 8, '90.

DR. B. J. KENDALL CO.,
Gents:—I think it my duty to render you my thanks for your far famed Kendall's Spavin Cure. I had a four year old filly which I prized very highly. She had a very severe swollen leg. I tried about eight different kinds of medicines which did no good. I purchased a bottle of your Kendall's Spavin Cure which cured her in four days.

I remain yours,
MARION DOWDEN.

Price $1 per bottle, or six bottles for $5. All druggists have it or can get it for you, or it will be sent to any address on receipt of price by the proprietors. DR. B. J. KENDALL CO., Enosburgh Falls, Vermont.

DR. J. R. EVANS,

TREATMENT OF CHRONIC DISEASES MADE A SPECIALTY.

Office and Residence, 3rd St., below Market, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. S. GARRISON, M. D.,

HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, BLOOMSBURG, PA.

Office over I. W. Hartman & Sons' Store, Residence, N. E. Corner Centre and Fourth Streets.

DR. J. T. FOX,

DENTIST,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

All the latest appliances for manufacturing, treating, filling and extracting teeth. All styles of work warranted as represented. Office on Main Street, near East.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

N. U. FUNK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Mrs. Ent's Building, Court House Alley,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

A. L. FRITZ,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Post Office Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

C. W. MILLER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wirt's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

H. V. WHITE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Wirt's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

ROBERT R. LITTLE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

GRANT HERRING,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Rawlings' Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

GEO. E. ELWELL,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

FRANK P. BILLMEYER,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Dentler's Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

L. S. WINTERSTEEN. W. D. BECKLEY. Notary Public.
WINTERSTEEN & BECKLEY,
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW,
Loans secured, Investments made. Real Estate bought and sold.
National Bank Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

JOHN M. CLARK,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,
Moyer Bros. Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, INSURANCE AND REAL ESTATE AGENT,
Columbian Building, 2nd floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

B. FRANK ZARR,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Clark's Building, cor. Main and Centre Sts.,
BLOOMSBURG, Pa.
Can be consulted in German.

W. H. RHAWN,
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,
Office, corner of Third and Main Streets,
CATAWISSA, PA.

J. B. McKELVY, M. D.,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office, North side Main St., below Market,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DR. J. C. RUTTER,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON,
Office, North Market Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

DR. WILLIAM M. REBER,
SURGEON AND PHYSICIAN,
Office, corner of Rock and Market Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.

HONORA A. ROBBINS, M. D.,
Office, West First Street,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Special attention given to the eye and the fitting of glasses.

J. J. BROWN, M. D.,
Office and Residence, Third Street, West of Market, near M. E. Church,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Office hours every afternoon and evening. Special attention given to the eye and the fitting of glasses. Telephone connection.

M. J. HESS, D. D. S.,
Graduate of the Philadelphia Dental College, having opened a dental office in Lockard's Building, corner of Main and Centre Streets,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.,
is prepared to receive all patients requiring professional services.
ELECTRIC VIBRATOR USED.
Ether, Gas and Local Anæsthetics administered for the painless extraction of teeth free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
All work guaranteed as represented.

DR W. H. HOUSE,
SURGEON DENTIST,
Office, Barton's Building, Main below Market
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
All styles of work done in a superior manner, and all work warranted as represented.
TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN, by the use of Gas, and free of charge when artificial teeth are inserted.
To be open all hours during the day.

B. F. HARTMAN

REPRESENTS THE FOLLOWING

AMERICAN INSURANCE COMPANIES

North American, of Philadelphia.
Franklin, of Philadelphia.
Pennsylvania, of Philadelphia.
York, of Pennsylvania.
Hanover, of New York.
Queens, of London.
North British, of London.

Office on Market Street, above Main, No. 5.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Teas, Syrups, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Rice, Spices, Bicarb Soda, Etc.,
N. E. Corner Second and Arch Streets,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Orders will receive prompt attention.

M. C. SLOAN & BRO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Carriages, Buggies, Phætons, Sleighs, Platform Wagons, Etc.,

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

First-class work always on hand. Repairing neatly done.
Prices reduced to suit the times.

M. P. LUTZ,
(Successor to Freas Brown)
AGENT AND BROKER,
Bloomsburg Fire & Life Ins. Agency.
(Established in 1865.)
COMPANIES REPRESENTED:

	ASSETS.
Ætna Fire Ins. Co., of Hartford,	$9,528,388.97
Hartford, of Hartford,	5,288,609.9
Phœnix, of Hartford,	4,778,469.1
Springfield, of Springfield,	3,099,903.9
Fire Association, Phila.,	4,512,782.29
Guardian, of London,	20,603,323.7
Phœnix, of London,	0,924,563.4
Lancashire, of England, (U. S. Branch)	1,642,195.0
Royal, of England, (U. S. Branch)	4,853,564.0
Mutual Ben. Life In. Co., Newark, N. J.	41,379,228.3

Losses promptly adjusted and paid at this office.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

J. H. MAIZE,
FIRE INSURANCE AGENT,
Office, Columbian Building, Second Floor,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Liverpool, London and Globe, largest in the world, and perfectly reliable.

	ASSETS.
Imperial, of London,	$9,658,477.00
Continental, of New York,	5,239,981.28
American, of Philadelphia,	2,401,956.11
Niagara, of New York,	2,260,479.86

CHRISTIAN F. KNAPP,
FIRE INSURANCE,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Home, of N. Y.; Merchants', of Newark, N. J.; Clinton, N. Y.; Peoples', N. Y.; Reading, Pa.; German American Ins. Co., New York; Greenwich Insurance Co., New York; Jersey City Fire Ins. Co., Jersey City, N. J.
These old corporations are well seasoned by age and fire tested, and have never yet had a loss settled by any court of law. Their assets are all invested in solid securities, are liable to the hazard of fire only.
Losses promptly and honestly adjusted and paid as soon as determined, by Christian F. Knapp, Special Agent and Adjuster, Bloomsburg, Pa.
The people of Columbia county should patronize the agency where losses, if any, are settled and paid by one of their own citizens.

KIPP & PODMORE,
ARCHITECTS,
Osterhout Building, WILKES-BARRE.
Branch Office, Bloomsburg, Pa., with Jno. M. Clark, Attorney and Counseller.

J. S. WILLIAMS,
AUCTIONEER,
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Real Estate bought and sold. Parties desiring to buy horses and wagons would do well to call on the above.

EXCHANGE HOTEL,
W. R. TUBBS, PROP'R.,
(Opposite the Court House)
BLOOMSBURG, PA.
Large and convenient sample rooms. Bath rooms, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences.

PHILADELPHIA & READING RAILROAD.

AFTER NOV. 15, 1890.

Trains leave Bloomsburg as follows: (Sundays excepted)

For New York, Philadelphia, Reading, Pottsville, Tamaqua, etc., 6.05, 11.13 a. m.
For Williamsport, 8.10 a. m., 3.16 p. m.
For Danville and Milton, 8.10 a. m., 3.16, 11.00 p. m.
For Catawissa 6.05, 8.10, 11.13 a. m., 12 20, 5.00, 6.30 p. m.
For Rupert 6.05, 8.10, 11.13 a. m., 12.20, 3.16, 5.00, 6.30, 11.00 p. m.
Trains for Bloomsburg
Leave New York via Philadelphia 7.45 a. m., 4 00 p. m. and via Easton 8.45 a. m., 3.45 p. m
Leave Philadelphia 10.00 a. m., 6.00 p. m.
Leave Reading 11.30 a. m. 7 57 p. m.
Leave Pottsville 12 30 p. m
Leave Tamaqua 1.21 a. m. 9 18 p. m.
Leave Williamsport 9 30 a. m., 4 15 p. m.
Leave Catawissa 7.00, 8.40 a. m. 1.30, 3.30, 6.10 11.02 p. m.
Leave Rupert 6.21, 7.08, 8.47, 11.26 a. m., 1.38, 3.31, 6.18, 11 36 p. m.
For Baltimore, Washington and the West via R. & O. R. R., through trains leave Girard Avenue Station Phila. (P. & R. R. R.) 4.16, 8.01, 11.27 a. m., 1.31, 4 24, 5.55, 7.23 p. m. Sundays 4.16, 8.02, 11.27 a. m., 4 24, 5 55, 7 23 p. m.

ATLANTIC CITY DIVISION.

Leave Philadelphia, Pier 7, Chestnut street Wharf, and South Street Wharf.

FOR ATLANTIC CITY.

Week days—Express, 9. a. m., 2.00, 4 00 p. m. Accommodation, 9.00 a. m., 5 00 p. m.
Sundays—Express, 9 00 a. m. Accommodation 8.00 a. m. and 4.30 p. m.
Returning, Leave Atlantic City.
Depot corner Atlantic and Arkansas Avenues: Week days—Express, 7.30, 9.00 a. m. and 4 00 p. m. Accommodation, 8.05 a. m. and 4 30 p. m. Sunday—Express, 4 00, p. m. Accommodation 7.30 a. m. and 4 30 p. m.

A. A. McLEOD, Pres. & Gn'l. Manager.
C. C. HANCOCK, Gn'l Pass. Agt.

RAILROAD TIME TABLES.

DELAWARE LACKAWANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD.

BLOOMSBURG DIVISION.

STATIONS.	NORTH. P. M.	P. M.	A. M.	A. M.
NORTHUMBERLAND	5 40	1 10	10 10	6 20
Cameron	5 53	...	10 23	6 35
Chulasky	5 58	....	10 27	6 40
Danville	6 05	2 11	10 33	6 45
Catawissa	6 18	...	10 48	7 05
Rupert	6 23	2 28	10 53	7 12
Bloomsburg	6 29	2 33	10 58	7 20
Espy	6 35	.....	11 04	7 27
Lime Ridge	6 42	....	11 10	7 34
Willow Grove	6 46	.....	11 14	7 38
Briarcreek	6 50	....	1 17	7 41
Berwick	6 56	2 56	11 21	7 48
Beach Haven	7 02	....	11 29	7 56
Hick's Ferry	7 09	....	11 35	8 00
Shickshinny	7 22	3 17	11 45	8 10
Hunlock's	7 32	....	11 55	8 21
Nanticoke	7 39	3 33	12 01	8 28
Avondale	7 43	....	12 04	8 30
Plymouth	7 48	3 42	12 08	8 35
Plymouth Junction	7 52	....	12 11	8 40
Kingston	7 57	3 50	12 15	8 45
Bennett	8 02	....	12 18	8 49
Maltby	8 07	.....	12 21	8 56
Wyoming	8 12	3 58	12 25	8 58
West Pittston	8 17	4 02	12 29	9 01
Pittston	8 25	4 07	12 35	9 08
Duryea	8 29	....	.....	9 12
Lackawanna	8 23	.....	12 41	9 16
Taylorville	8 42	.....	12 48	9 25
Bellevue	8 47	....	15 52	9 31
SCRANTON	8 52	4 28	12 57	9 35
	P. M.	P. M	P. M.	P. M.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.
SCRANTON	6 00	9 20	1 40	6 06
Bellevue	6 05	9 55	....	6 09
Taylorville	6 10	10 00	1 70	6 14
Lackawanna	6 18	10 08	1 58	6 20
Duryea	6 22	10 10	2 02	6 23
Pittston	6 18	10 16	2 07	6 28
West Pittston	6 35	10 22	2 14	6 33
Wyoming	6 40	10 27	2 20	6 39
Maltby	6 44	10 30	....	6 41
Bennett	6 48	10 34	2 26	6 44
Kingston	6 52	10 38	2 31	6 48
Plymouth Junction	6 59	10 42	2 38	6 52
Plymouth	7 04	10 47	2 43	6 56
Avondale	7 09	10 51	2 48	7 00
Nanticoke	7 14	10 56	2 53	7 04
Hunlock's	7 20	11 02	3 02	7 10
Shickshinny	7 31	11 16	3 17	7 23
Hick's Ferry	7 44	11 35	3 22	7 34
Beach Haven	7 54	11 41	3 40	7 41
Berwick	8 02	11 47	3 47	7 48
Briar Creek	8 09	....	3 53	7 54
Willow Grove	8 13	11 56	3 57	7 57
Lime Ridge	8 17	12 02	4 02	8 00
Espy	8 24	12 10	4 09	8 08
Bloomsburg	8 31	12 18	4 15	8 12
Rupert	8 37	12 23	4 22	8 17
Catawissa	8 42	12 28	4 28	8 22
Danville	8 57	12 42	4 46	8 35
Chulasky	9 03	.....	4 54	...
Cameron	9 07	12 51	5 00	8 45
NORTHUMBERLAND	9 22	1 08	5 15	8 57
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.

Connections at Rupert with Philadelphia & Reading Railroad for Tamanend, Tamaqua, Williamsport, Sunbury, Pottsville, etc. At Northumberland with P. & E. Div. P. R. R. for Harrisburg, Lock Haven, Emporium, Warren, Corry and Erie.

W. F. HALLSTEAD, Gen. Man., Scranton, Pa.

Pennsylvania Railroad.

P. & E. R. R. AND N. C. RY. DIVISIONS.

In effect Dec. 14, 1890. Trains leave Sunbury

EASTWARD.

9:55 a. m. Train 14 (Daily except Sunday) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia 3:15 p. m.; New York 5:50 p. m.; Baltimore, 3:10 p. m.; Washington 5:55 p. m., connecting at Philadelphia for all Sea Shore points. Passenger coaches to Philadelphia Baltimore.

1:50 p. m. Train 8, (Daily except Sunday,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 6:50 p. m.; New York, 9:35 p. m.; Baltimore 6:45 p. m.; Washington 5:15 p. m. Parlor cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

8:08 p. m.—Train 6, (Daily,) for Harrisburg and all intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m.; New York 7:10 a. m. Pullman sleeping car from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until 7 a. m.

1:50 a. m.—(Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:50 a. m., New York 9:30 a. m., Baltimore 6:20 a. m., Washington 7:30 a. m., Pullman sleeping cars to Philadelphia and passenger coaches to Philadelphia and Baltimore.

3:56 a. m.—Train 16 (Daily,) for Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Baltimore 8:10 a. m. and Washington 9:55 a. m. and Pullman sleeping cars to Baltimore, Washington, and Passenger coaches to Baltimore.

WESTWARD.

2:54 a. m.—Train 9 (Daily except Sunday) for Canandaigua, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches to Rochester.

5:10 a. m.—Train 3 (Daily,) for Erie, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo and Niagara Falls, with Pullman palace cars and passenger coaches to Erie and Rochester.

9:56—Train 15 (Daily,) for Lock Haven and intermediate stations.

1:42 p. m.—Train 11 (Daily except Sunday) for Kane, Canandaigua and intermediate stations, Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls with through passenger coaches to Kane and Rochester and Parlor car to Rochester.

5:30 p. m.—Train 7, (Daily except Sunday) for Renovo, Elmira and intermediate stations.

8:5 4p. m.—Train 21, (Daily,) for Williamsport and intermediate stations.

THROUGH TRAINS FOR SUNBURY FROM THE EAST AND SOUTH.

Train 15—Leaves New York, 12:15 night, Philadelphia 4:30 a. m., Baltimore 4:45 a. m., Harrisburg, 8:10 a. m., daily arriving at Sunbury 6:55 a. m.

Train 11—Leaves Philadelphia 8:50 a. m., Washington 8:10 a. m., Baltimore 9:00 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury, 1:05 with Parlor car from Philadelphia and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 1—Leaves New York 9:00 a. m., Philadelphia 11:40 a. m., Washington 10:50 a. m., Baltimore 11:45 a. m., (daily except Sunday) arriving at Sunbury 5:30 p. m. with passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Train 21 leaves New York 2.00 p. m., Philadelphia 4:25 p. m., Washington 3:30 p. m., Baltimore 4:32 p. m. (Daily) arriving at Sunbury 6:54 p. m.

Train 9 leaves New York 6:30 p. m., Philadelphia 9:20 p. m., Washington 7:10 p. m., Baltimore 8:45 p. m., (Daily except Saturday,) arriving at Sunbury, 2:04 a. m. with Pullman sleeping cars and passenger coaches from Washington and Baltimore.

Train 3 leaves New York 8:00 p. m., Philadelphia 11:25 p. m., Washington 9:10 p. m., Baltimore 11:20 p. m., (Daily,) arriving at Sunbury 5:10 a. m., with Pullman sleeping cars from Philadelphia, Washington and Baltimore and passenger coaches from Philadelphia and Baltimore

SUNBURY HAZLETON, & WILKESBARRE RAILROAD, AND NORTH AND WEST BRANCH RAILWAY.

(Daily except Sunday)

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10:00 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes Barre 12 10 p. m.

Train 11 leaves Sunbury 5:35 p. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:26 p. m., Wilkes-Barre 7:00 p. m.

Train 8 leaves Wilkes-Barre 11:17 a. m. arriving at Bloom Ferry 12:37 p. m., Sunbury 1:25 p. m.

Train 10 leaves Wilkes-Barre 3:12 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 4:34 p. m., Sunbury 5:22 p. m.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Train 7 leaves Sunbury 10:00 a. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 10:48 a. m., Wilkes-Barre 12:10 a. m.

Train 26 leaves Wilkes-Barre 5: 0 p. m., arriving at Bloom Ferry 6:39 p. m., Sunbury 7:30 p. m.

CHAS. E. PUGH, Gen. Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen Pass. Agt.

BLOOMSBURG & SULLIVAN R. R.

Taking effect MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1890.

STATIONS.	SOUTH. Ar. P. M.	Ar. P. M.	Ar. A. M.	Lv. A. M.	Lv. P. M.	Lv. P. M.
Bloomsburg	6 28	12 10	7 15	8 35	2 55	6 40
Main Street	6 18	12 04	7 07	8 42	2 42	6 47
Irondale	6 16	12 00	7 04	8 45	2 45	6 50
Paper Mill	6 08	11 52	6 56	8 53	2 53	6 58
Lightstreet	6 05	11 49	6 53	8 56	2 56	7 02
Orangeville	5 57	11 38	6 43	9 08	3 07	7 10
For

THE COLUMBIAN.

BLOOMSBURG, PA.

SALES.

Farm For Sale.

70 acres in Fishingcreek township, Col. Co., 3½ mile from Van Camp, New Columbia and Ambra. Fair building s, good water, fine orchard. No. 1 grass farm, will sell at a bargain upon easy terms. Will exchange upon property in Bloomsburg. Call upon or address

WM. CHRISMAN,
Bloomsburg, Pa.

FEB. 7.—J. B. Casey, trustee, will sell a number of lots of land, of Phillip Miller deceased, in Centre township, also a tract in Main, on the premises at 9 o'clock.

FEB. 7.—E. F. Koshler will sell a farm in Nescopeck township, Luzerne county, at 10 a. m. At the same time and place personal property will be sold. See bills.

FEB. 7.—I. K. Krickbaum, administrator of Andrew Runyan, deceased will sell real estate in Benton township at 1 p. m. See advertisement.

JAN. 24—S. C. Jayne, assignee of Emmor Dietrich, will sell real estate in Briarcreek township, at 10 a. m. See advertisement in this paper.

FOR SALE—House and lot in Rupert, lot 130x40 feet. Two story house with nine rooms, bay windows, out kitchen, ice and coal house, good stable, chicken and pig pen. Choice fruit, evergreen trees, good water. Two railroads, twelve trains a day each way, to Bloomsburg, are 8c round trip. Low taxes. A great bargain if taken soon. M. P. LUTZ,
Insurance and Real Est. Agt.

Stand Firm for the Right.

If the republican senators imagine that they can cheat the incoming administration out of its just rights in the matter of appointments to office they will most likely find themselves mistaken. They are the last people in the world who ought to complain if the democratic senators should refuse to confirm the nominations made by Governor Beaver on the eve of his retirement from office. Have they forgotten that in January, 1887, when Governor Pattison was about to give way to Governor Beaver, the republican senators refused to confirm Governor Pattison's appointments made during the recess of the senate? Are their memories so short that notwithstanding the appeal made by Senator Watres (now lieutenant governor-elect) to his fellow republican senators to confirm Governor Pattison's nomination of Lemuel Ammerman as supreme court reporter, the republican senators rejected the nomination on partisan grounds pure and simple? The office to which Mr. Ammerman had been nominated is of a non-political character and no personal objection could be raised against the nomination. Nevertheless it fell, a sacrifice to the partisanship of the republican senators. Other appointments made by Governor Pattison during the recess of the senate were summarily rejected by the republicans of the senate.

A senator who is nothing if not a republican partisan has characterized the course of the democratic senators in asking that the nominations sent in by Governor Beaver be laid over as "peanut politics." Pray, what sort of politics, Mr. Senator, was that which the representatives of your party indulged in when in 1887 they rejected Governor Pattison's recess appointments? If it be "peanut politics" on the part of the democratic senators to use their power to prevent the outgoing administration from handicapping Governor Pattison with appointments not in accord with his policy and inimical to his ideas of good government, was it not precisely the same thing on the part of the republican senators in 1887 when they prevented the confirmation of Governor Pattison's nominations for a similar purpose and like reasons? But the protection by the senate of an incoming administration from the intrusion of a large number of hostile office holders upon it by an outgoing administration, is not "peanut politics," the opinion of the sapient senator to the contrary notwithstanding. It is politics of the wisest and highest sort. The incoming governor will be responsible to the people for the execution of the laws and the constitution never intended that he should be hampered and obstructed in his administration of the affairs of state by subordinate officials hostile to his views and purposes. On the contrary, the spirit and intent of the fundamental law plainly favor the selection by the governor of his subordinate officers, subject only to the approval of their fitness by the senate.

The democratic senators will do well to maintain their position. They have not only right and justice and common sense on their side, but they can rest their case upon the precedent set by the republican senators in January, 1887. Let them not recede a single inch from the proper and tenable ground they have taken in defense of the just rights of the incoming administration. The threats of the republican senators are idle bluster. The truculent talk of these effervescent statesmen is the merest froth. To refuse to confirm Governor Pattison's cabinet appointments in revenge for the adoption of the republican policy of 1887 by the democratic senators would be exquisitely absurd, besides being clearly revolutionary. The democracy of the state could ask no better issue than that which such a course on the part of the republican senators would afford them. Let the democratic senators stand firm!—*Ex.*

For burns and wounds we would recommend Salvation Oil. All druggists sell it at 25 cents.

Many cases have come under our notice where a single bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup relieved a sufferer from a severe cough, which had been treated for months by competent physicians. 25c.

PATTISON'S MESSAGE.

Gentlemen of the senate and house of representatives and fellow-citizens:

Chosen by the people to undertake, for a second time, the duties of the chief executive of the commonwealth, I make use of this occasion which custom has established to declare to what end I "shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed." A deep sense of responsibility attends the assumption of this obligation. At such an hour it is meet to look to him from whom cometh every good and perfect gift, and, with devout thanksgiving for the blessings bestowed, to seek for a continuance of his favor.

Four especially important problems confront us: First, constitutional enforcement; second, the purification of elections, involving ballot reform, personal registration and the prevention of the misuse of money in politics; third, taxation; fourth, municipal government.

Constitutional Enforcement.

The present executive will zealously strive to maintain the constitution and the laws. Our constitution as approved by the people is in many respects a model of organic law. It breathes the essential spirit of popular government through all its members. By it the general welfare is sought to be promoted. In it there is no hostility to any interest, individual or corporate. It was drafted by a convention controlled by as noble and choice characters as ever adorned our state. Many of its important provisions are, however, unenforced, notably article 17. That article commands nothing but what is right and forbids nothing but what is wrong. It simply provides that corporations shall treat all persons fairly, impartially and justly. It prohibits unfair discrimination against persons or places. It forbids extortion. It seeks to prevent monopolies and to compel the creatures of the law, who owe their life to the people, to be law obedient. It commands that they shall not use their granted powers to harass and oppress. It also specifically directs the legislature to enforce its provisions by appropriate legislation. Surely an earnest effort should be made to give adequate effect to so wise and just a part of the fundamental law. Every power of the executive shall be exercised to enforce the constitution of the state in every article and section.

When the modern state, in the exercise of its sovereign power, created that extraordinary reality called, in the irony of the law, an artificial person, it produced a being almost omnipotent for good and for evil. To deny the great benefits conferred upon society by corporate capital would be as futile as it would be foolish. But these should not blind us to the perils connected therewith in a democratic community. Many a modern charter enables a single man to wield powers greater than were ever wielded by a mediæval king, and these powers, exercised under the broad seal of the state, may be and have been wielded notoriously to the injury of the state and of her people. The state, therefore, having created these artificial persons and clothed them with enormous powers, should protect herself and her natural children against their abuse and misuse. Before the state sanctions, either by judicial decision or legislative act, any extension of these powers into others still more colossal, it is to be hoped that some means may be found to place them under and to prevent their becoming superior to the commonwealth, the law and the people.

Ballot Reform.

The constitution requires that all elections shall be free and equal, but such elections are not secured by existing laws. Nor is our ballot secret. Fierce political conflicts between parties have given birth here as elsewhere to many phases of corruption, to the lavish use of money by rich candidates, to fraudulent registration, to intimidation by corporations and by large employers of labor, to false counting, and to marked, altered and suppressed ballots. These political contests have revealed the existence of a purchasable element in our midst evolving all forms of ballot debauchery.

The sovereignty of the people depends for its efficiency upon the co-operate intelligence and the incorruptible integrity of the sovereign. To make sure of the former we have established our public schools; to make sure of the latter we have adopted the ballot box and have thrown around it the protection of peculiar laws. But the abolition of the viva voce vote and the adoption of the ballot have proved to be only a step toward pure elections. Now, at the ballot box the equality of all the citizens must be sacredly protected; the freeman's franchise must be preserved. But when law abiding voters are confronted at the polls with the corrupt hirelings of leaders who scorn the law they are degraded to an equality insulting and dangerous. For the purchaser of votes is a repeater by proxy; to him the commercial and industrial interests of millions are of far less moment than his hold of power. Hence his gangs of organized ignorance and purchased vice; hence his sneers at the decalogue in politics, his defiance of the law, his bold attempt to thwart the popular intelligence and to defeat the popular will. He is the most insidious foe to our institutions, for he aims at the overthrow of virtue, liberty and independence. Every dollar used to defeat the unbought will of the people is an attack not only upon free institutions, but upon every vested interest. When money shall be king at the American polls, money will be king at American capitols.

Not a Mere Local Agitation.

It is not mere local agitation that underlies the present demand for a thorough revision of electoral methods. A great popular movement for ballot reform has set in, and fifteen states of the Union have already responded to it. All political parties in Pennsylvania have made open profession in favor of securing the most perfect attainable expression of the public will, and the only question that we now deal with concerns the most expeditious and efficient method of its accomplishment. The Australian ballot system is the best agency yet devised for purifying elections. It is neither an untested experiment nor a questionable expedient. Upward of eighty-five millions of people conduct their elections by its machinery. It is not the method of any one country or people, but finds a home wherever a free and accurate expression of conviction is desired.

Its cardinal features are:

First—Compulsory secrecy of voting.

Second—Uniform official ballots containing the names of all candidates printed under state or municipal authority.

Third—Official equality of nominations when made either by a party convention or by a paper signed by a given number of voters.

Under this system all qualified voters have equal facilities for voting, and all candidates have equal facilities for receiving votes.

Wherever tried, the Australian ballot system has completely changed the aspect of the elections. It secures the tranquillity, purity and freedom of choice, and there is abundant testimony that it is the best, the most rapid and facile mode of obtaining the unbiased wish and mind of the voters.

The Australian system has produced effects far wider than the mere achievement of a single reform. When opportunity is given to put honest and capable men in public office and keep them there, then is the standard of public service elevated and made worthy the honorable ambition of our best men. Ballot reform offers not only free and pure elections, but free nominations. It offers a method of nomination that is open to all, and frees us unmistakably from the rule of political bosses. I will heartily favor any well considered legislation which will secure these or any portion of these results.

A Constitutional Convention.

But it is manifest that the deep reaching and effective ballot reform for which the popular mind in Pennsylvania has been fully prepared by recent discussion must go beyond the present restrictions of the constitution. The complete advantages of what has so widely approved itself as the Australian system cannot be realized while the ballot numbering provision remains in the constitution. That provision requires each ballot to be numbered for identification. It is expressly designed for an exposure, in certain contingencies, of the contents of the ballot, while the Australian system is expressly designed to prevent such exposure in any contingency. The dependent voter will never feel the security to which he is entitled, and which the general welfare requires he should have, while the danger of exposure, even by judicial inquiry, hangs over his head. But the numbering produces other and far greater evils. It is done by the election officer, who therefore must handle the ballots and drop them into the box. When, again, the ballots are counted a reference to corresponding numbers on the list of voters reveals to the election officer how any and every citizen has voted. The oath of secrecy has been found of little avail. It is systematically violated. The industrial and political boss almost invariably secures the information he desires concerning the ballot of his victim. It is for this reason, because of their long and disastrous experience under the numbering system, that the people demand its abolition and the restoration to them of their lost right to a free and unintimidated vote. The reason for the existing constitutional provision has in great measure ceased. Corruption and brutal coercion have taken the place of ballot box stuffing in our elections. To reform the abuses in question a constitutional convention is necessary. There is no reason why such a convention should not be assembled at an early day, its deliberations completed and the results submitted to the people and approved or rejected within the present year.

Personal Registration.

Additional warrant and necessity for this are to be found in the demand for a system of compulsory personal registration. Such a system cannot be secured without an elimination from the constitution of the provision that "No elector shall be deprived of the privilege of voting by reason of his name not being registered." Like the numbered ballot clause, this provision was inserted to avoid an abuse which no longer exists, while this provision remains an obstruction to a reform now urgently needed and popularly demanded. An act of assembly may establish in Pennsylvania the official ballot, the booth secluding the voter, and the open count, all of which are important reforms; but we cannot establish compulsory registration or give to the people the one thing which they most want and are determined to have—a secret ballot—save by a constitutional convention.

Taxation.

Of scarcely less importance is the equalization of the burdens of taxation. For many years there has been a well grounded complaint against the insufficiency, the inequality, the ineffectiveness and the partiality of the tax laws of the state.

The burdens of the government should be equally shared, or at least as nearly so as human laws can contrive. Since our legislative policy is to tax property rather than persons, there can be no possible excuse for selecting the houses and farms of the people to bear ten times as much of the public burdens as personal property. If things and not persons are to be taxed, common equity would dictate that the aggregate of a man's possessions, irrespective of their kind, and simply according to their value, should bear the infliction. What delinquency has real estate been guilty of that it should be thus unfairly discriminated against? It is the most productive, the most needful and the most stable form of property. It adds most to our wealth, remains always with us, shelters and sustains our people and at once attracts, and; if justly treated, retains and multiplies population. There is a baleful vice in the form of government that inflicts a penalty upon lands and houses and makes their ownership difficult and burdensome. The farmer and householder has no right to any exemption from his fair share of the public expense, but he has a right to just and impartial treatment that cannot be ignored except at a cost of social tranquillity. The inequality referred to is patent to every eye. There is not a citizen in the commonwealth paying a tax upon his home or farm who cannot point to some neighbor owning many times as much in personal goods and idle capital who yet pays an immeasurably less amount of tax. It is useless to answer such undeniable facts by any intricate theory as to the ultimate distribution of all taxation. Such unjust discrimination is working untold evil to our people; is oppressing the poor; is exempting the rich; is day by day establishing unfortunate social distinctions that are foreign to our principles of government, destructive of the happiness and energies of men and blasting the hopes that we have all prayerfully entertained of our country becoming the home of a contented and happy people.

The state tax on corporations fills all the requirements of a subject for taxation for the support of the state government that can be uniformly assessed upon established standards of valuation, and which can be cheaply collected. The machinery for its assessment is simple and the cost of its collection is nominal. Corporate wealth is purely a creation of the state, and fitly bears the burden of its expenses; but since this and the collateral inheritance tax together produce ample revenues for the state expenses, I suggest that the revenue law be so changed that the state remit to the counties all other taxes and license charges now levied by it. Every dictate of public policy suggests that taxation be reduced to the bare needs of the government. By enforced economy the taxpayer is protected, his burdens are lessened and thrift is promoted. A revenue in excess of the actual needs of the state puts a premium on extravagance and wastefulness in legislation.

The Revenue Commission.

With these present sources of revenue, now wholly or in part at the service of the state, remitted to the counties, the problem will still remain of so ascertaining and adjusting the different subjects of taxation that all classes of property will bear their equal share. To this end a revenue commission, which has prosecuted its work laboriously during the past year, has presented diverse reports for the consideration of the people and their representatives. I will not anticipate the discussion which must attend an examintion of the several bills and plans offered, except to invoke for the whole subject thorough consideration and deliberate action, and to indulge the hope that the outcome will be a measure which will materially relieve landed property in the commonwealth from the burdens which have too long lain upon it.

The authority of the state in regulating local taxation should not, however, extend further than the constitutional requirement for the enactment of general laws to secure uniformity upon the same class of subjects within the territorial limits of the authority levying the tax.

A multiplicity of taxing officers is also vexatious and wasteful. The people demand the abolition of the office of mercantile appraisers. All mercantile taxes are levied upon subjects purely of local concern, and ought to be applied, if applied at all, for the benefit of the counties from which they are derived. In advertising mercantile taxes and in collecting delinquent mercantile taxes the state needlessly expends thousands of dollars.

The Government of Municipalities.

No corporations in the world are, as a rule, so helpless as the municipal corporations of America. In Pennsylvania these bodies have a few rights guaranteed to them in the fundamental law which the legislature is bound to respect. Nearly one-half of the people of Pennsylvania live in cities. The tendency of our times has been toward the enlargement of the power of municipalities in the management of such affairs as are intrusted to their administration. An effort has been made to regulate them by general laws to the end that well defined principles of government might pervade all our municipal charters. One great aim in this direction has been to concentrate official responsibility to the electors by vesting all power in the chief executive of the municipality. But in perfecting this theory have we not measurably lost sight of the accountability which the municipality owes to the state? All powers vested in the cities and in municipal officers are theoretically, at least, delegations from the whole people, and the state should preserve its supervisory power by regular methods to prevent possible abuses through undue concentration of power, patronage and the means of corrupt influence.

Philadelphia's New Charter.

The new charter of Philadelphia was granted upon the express stipulation and provision that the vast powers conferred upon its executive should be absolutely free from political interference or control, and that public officers should be trustees for the whole people, for the minority and for each individual. And yet at the last election the city employes were repeatedly assessed, upon official approval, to promote the success of the ruling party. Many of the powers of the municipality, notably that of the police, were used with virulence against the rights of the minority, which the people of the entire state are bound to protect. Would it not be wise to reserve to the commonwealth the power to remove an official whose abuse of authority transgresses the rights of the minority or of the individual?

There has been an utter disregard of enactments prohibiting the removal of public servants for political reasons, and the inaction of the state, or, rather, its abandonment of its servants to the personal authority of party leaders, reduces independence to a dream, not for the public servants only, but for the communities which, in their turn, are overridden by them. While patronage, as recent experience has shown, does not strengthen parties, it does strengthen party leaders of a certain type; indeed, without patronage men of that type could not become leaders at all. The great defeat of our municipal organization in Pennsylvania, as elsewhere, is the want of permanence of the civil service.

Safety of Public Funds.

The people demand that the greatest protection be given for the safety of the public funds. The places in which the treasurer shall deposit the public moneys should be designated by law. The discretion vested in the treasurer to select the places of deposit is a dangerous one for him and the state. It subjects him to personal importunity, and admits of favoritism and abuse. The financial management of the state should be based upon plain business principles, and there is no reason why the public moneys should not be deposited in such a manner as to afford equal security and profit with like capital of individuals.

Apportionment.

The constitution commands that the general assembly, "immediately after each United States decennial census, shall apportion the state into senatorial and representative districts."

The decennial census has been taken The constitutional period for action is at hand. There will not be a more important measure for the consideration of the assembly than that of apportionment. It touches government in its most vital parts. Fair and just representation to all sections of the state in the general assembly and in congress underlies the whole fabric of our political system. It is the corner stone of our government. Considerations of party, of factions, of locality or of individuals have nothing to do with the subject of apportionment. This duty should be performed by the legislature upon uniform and just principles. There should not be one rule for one part of the state and a different rule for another. The constitution commands that the districts shall be composed of "compact and contiguous territory." This rule should be observed throughout the entire state. It is palpably violated by the present apportionment.

Other Suggestions.

In the limited range of discussion which such an occasion as the present imposes I can merely refer to a number of important matters. Among these I might include the necessity for an effective civil service in the state appointments, the substitution of salaries for fees, the inspection and regulation of state and private banks, and an extension of the power of the auditor general so as to include within his audit all the state accounts, and the rigid enforcement of the law referring to the investment of the sinking fund money. The mining codes should be revised in such manner as will insure the payment of damages in case of injury or loss arising from the neglect or parsimony of the mine owner.

The task before us is far reaching, comprising within its scope the whole field of material and political improvement. In administering the affairs of the commonwealth we must seek to enlarge the sources of its strength, to expand its resources, to increase its comforts and to promote its prosperity and greatness, so that the people, in harmonious progress and fulfilling a peaceful destiny, may illustrate, in the grandeur and wisdom of their self control and in their majestic movement toward a more perfect society, the power of a pure Democracy to solve every problem that taxes the intelligence or strains the virtue of civilized humanity.

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

HARRISBURG, Pa., Jan. 20, 1891.

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There is already located on the property of this Company, in the city of Tallapoosa, Ga., 2,800 inhabitants, 2,000 of whom are northern people, who have settled in Tallapoosa within the last three years, 632 houses, 15 manufacturing industries, and 40 business houses, schools, churches, water works, electric lights, $75,000 hotel, and new manufacturing industries building, etc.

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